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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 848)

Name of Candidate	Rahul Jain		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	24773
Center	Old Rajinder Nagar	Date	11/08/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Parliamentary control over executive in India exists more in theory than in practice. Discuss.
भारत में कार्यपालिका पर संसदीय नियंत्रण व्यवहारिक रूप से कम और सैद्धांतिक रूप से अधिक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Constitution prescribes separation of powers between Executive, Judiciary & legislature but the separation is not a water tight one. Each part has control over the other & creates checks & balances

Parliamentary Control over executive

- Executive are part of Parliament & responsible to it.
- Collective & individual responsibilities of ministers
- The parliamentary tools such as Question hour, Zero hour, Adjournment motion, No confidence motion etc. keeps a check on activities of ministers
- Executives answerable to committees & to the house.

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- Procedure of impeachment, appointment election via members of the house as electors.

However, the above provisions are more in theory less in practice -:

- Abrupt use of ordinances & the back to back repromulgation to surpass the houses.
  ↳ Against the directive given by Apex Court in D.C. Wadhwa Case

- "Delegated legislation" due to increasing technicalities in governance & lack of expertise in legislators.

- "Working of committees" along party lines so as to defend Party members.

- Use of money power to curb the Opposition. & pass bills.

- Committees doing Post-facto audits

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- Declining quality of opposition & disruption in houses.
- Use of money bill to surpass Rajya Sabha. (Ordinary bill converted (tagged) as money bill)

The Separation of powers not only provides checks & balances but also tries to bring efficiency & helps in preserves the ethos of democracy & prevent government from being authoritarian. Thus, the doctorine should be adhered strictly.

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2. Compare and contrast pressure groups with political parties. Describe the different techniques through which pressure groups influence policies in India. (10)

दबाव समूहों की राजनीतिक दलों से तुलना कीजिए और उनके बीच भिन्नता बताइए। उन विभिन्न तकनीकों का वर्णन कीजिए जिसके माध्यम से दबाव समूह भारत में नीतियों को प्रभावित करते हैं।

Pressure groups are voluntary groups or organisations which have common interest & try to modify / change public policy making in their favour / interests.

FICCI, RSS, media etc. are pressure groups.

They are widely different from political parties.

Pressure Groups	Political Parties
- They don't try to seek power	- They try to seek power & establish government
- Uses both legitimate & illegitimate means	- majorly constitutional means
- Very narrow agendas concerning their interests.	- Very wide agendas of national & international importance

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- Very limited member-ship	- Wide & unlimited membership.
- May or may not have ideologies	- Will have ideologies
- ~~Are~~ may have association with political parties & turn into political parties in future	- try to maintain neutrality

Techniques used by Pressure Groups (P.G.'s)

P.G.'s use both legitimate & illegitimate means.

legitimate means
- Networking
- Lobbying
- Using Political Parties
- Petitions
- Through Public Supports
- Using social media.

illegitimate means
- Hartals, Strikes
- sometimes even resort to violence.

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Pressure groups are vital components in policy making in India. However the use of illegitimate means often leads to bad & hasty legislation. To shun unconstitutional means was caveat given by Dr. Ambedkar for preserving democracy & thus Pressure Groups should use legitimate mean to their maximum extent.

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11:00

3. What are the constitutional provisions that ensure and safeguard the independence and impartiality of the Election Commission? In this context also identify the flaws that need to be addressed to further strengthen the institution.
चुनाव आयोग की स्वतन्त्रता तथा निष्पक्षता को सुनिश्चित करने तथा इसे सुरक्षित रखने वाले संवैधानिक प्रावधान कौन-से हैं? इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, इस संस्था को और अधिक सशक्त करने के उद्देश्य से उन कमियों की पहचान कीजिए जिनका समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

Election Commission of India (ECI) is one of the bulwarks on Indian democ-racy & tries to conduct free & fair elections which as essential for democracy

Constitutional Provisions than ensure independ-ence & impartiality

- Security of tenure :- Article 324 of Consti-tution provides security of tenure to Chief Election Commissioner (CEC)
  - ↳ He can be removed as Judges of SC
  - ↳ His salery cannot be disadvantaged
  - ↳ Fix tenure of 6 year or 65 years of age whichever is earlier
  - ↳ His conduct cannot be discussed in parliament except during his impeachment

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for other election commissioners, the removal can only be done after the advice of CEC.

Thus through article 324 varied provisions are provided. However there are lot of flaws :-

- They are not barred from taking any post post-retirement
- The position of Election Commissioners can be diminished by order of president
- The appointment of Election Commissioner & CEC is in hands of central government rather than broad based committee.
- They are not given wide powers under Art. 324 as per their demand to conduct elections.

Law Commissions 255th report, Dinesh Goswami Commitee report & Apex

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Courts judgements & ECI himself has made various recommendations in this regard.

- The position of Election Commissioners should be defined along with their appointment procedures.
- A broad based commitee for appointment of all CEC & EC's.
- Disability post retirement should be made on lines of UPSC. etc..
- Wide power to ECI under Art. 324 as said by Apex Court in Gill v/s CEC case. should be given.

The independence, impartiality is not only required but also desired for free & fair elections & maintaining trust on democracy.

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9:50

4. CAG is instrumental in securing accountability of the executive to the Parliament in the sphere of financial administration. Elaborate. Enumerate the provisions made in the Constitution to ensure the independence of the CAG.

वित्तीय प्रशासन के क्षेत्र में संसद के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने में कैग (सी.ए.जी.) की प्रमुख भूमिका है। सविस्तार व्याख्या कीजिए। कैग की स्वतन्त्रता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संविधान में किये गए प्रावधानों की गणना कीजिए।

Financial Accountability is one of the most important instrument to check executives action & henceforth Constitution of India via. Article 148 provides for Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) as an impartial auditor to overview financial administration.

- CAG audits the finances - expenditures & revenues & submits reports on appropriation, finances to the Parliament.
- He is friend & Philosopher & Guide to Public Accounts committee, thus helps them in scrutinising reports

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- He not only audits but also looks over for irregularities in usage of funds (Propriety) & also recommends economies ~~to curb~~ for rationalising accounts.
- Audit of Govt. departments, PSU, Schemes etc.

It was due to CAG report 2G Scam, Coal Scam got surfaced & thus evidents the importance of CAG in Indian Administration

Constitutional Provisions to insure CAG independence

→ Security of tenure
- Salary cannot be disadvantage in his tenure
- Service conditions equal to that of SC Judge
- Removal process as of SC Judge
- fixed tenure

→ Disability Post retirement -: no allowed to taken any post. (Government)

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- His expenses of office charged in Consolidated fund of India.
- Not answerable to Parliament for its work & his conduct cannot be discussed except during removal.

The impartiality & independence of CAG is desired for better & efficient financial administration & constitution has made enough safeguards in this regard.

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5. Though judicial activism has made the judiciary more people friendly, there is also a negative side to the idea of a pro-active judiciary in the form of judicial overreach. Discuss with examples.

यद्यपि न्यायिक सक्रियता के कारण न्यायपालिका और अधिक जन अनुकूल हो गयी है, तथापि अग्र-सक्रिय न्यायपालिका का न्यायिक अतिसक्रियता के रूप में एक नकारात्मक पक्ष भी है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Judicial Activism refers to Judiciary playing the role of legislature & executive by enacting laws or ordering them to enact laws in public interest.

Due to lack of Political will to impose legislation Judiciary often takes assertive role & thus activism is seen.

However, though Public interest is served in long term it has a negative side

- Violation of separation of Powers
- Judiciary lacks expertise on Polycentric issues & thus leads to unappropriate & hasty laws

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The compulsion to sing National Anthem in cinemas & prohibiting sale of liquor on highways are some of ~~the~~ evidences

- Government has developed "Let the court decide attitude" → leading to delay in making legislation.

- Conflict between Judiciary & legislature
  ↳ NJAC Act was quashed & the Memorandum of Procedure in process are such issues leading to vacancy in Judiciary

- Too much dependence of citizens on Judiciary → increasing pendency of cases in the court.

There is a very fine line between the Judical Activism & Judicial overreach which is often crossed by Judiciary in

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giving directions.

However this is due to decline in parliamentary functioning due to disruptions & ~~to~~ lack of political will & thus all three parts of system viz. executive, legislature & Judiciary should work in tandem & efficiently & should try not to cross lines & interfere in each others domain inevitably.

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6. What are the provisions under the Tenth Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Does it unduly curb the right of legislators to dissent?
भारतीय संविधान की दसवीं अनुसूची के अंतर्गत कौन-से प्रावधान किये गए हैं? क्या यह अनावश्यक रूप से विधायकों (लेजिस्लेटर्स) के असहमति के अधिकार में अवरोध उत्पन्न करता है?

(10:00)

Tenth Schedule of Constitution was enacted by 52nd Amendment Act, 1985 to check defections & was further amended by 97th Amendment Act, 2003 to strengthen it.

Provisions

(1) Member of a political party becomes disqualified if he.
  (a) voluntarily gives up membership
  (b) doesnot obey party orders

(2) Independent members disqualified if they join ~~other~~ a party post election

(3) Nominate member disqualified if they join any party after 6 months of election.

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(4) a person not disqualified in case of merging of 2/3 members of party with other party.

(5) Speaker of the house is the deciding authority in cases of defection

Tenth Schedule is often criticised as it
- fails to differentiate between defection & dissent & thus curbs right of legislators.
- Also, it has not been able to curb defections as seen in recent Arunachal Pradesh & Himachal Pradesh, Uttaralchand State legislative assembly. ~~elections~~ ..

However, this is one side of story.
- Tenth Schedule has ~~bought~~ bought down defection to a great extent as compared to era of 1975-85

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- Defection v/s Dissent

It differentiates between defection & dissent as.

① members of parties are not considered defected when they vote accross party lines in Rajya Sabha & Presidential Election.

② In Kihoto Hollohan Case, Apex court has especifically mentioned that 10th Schedule Provisions are applicable only when

- it is imperovious for a member to vote against party's order in case of serious legislations which are integral to electoral programmes of party. & are important for existence of government.

Thus, 10th Schedule differentiates well between dissent & defection.

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(10:50)

7. Parliamentary committees perform an important function of maintaining continuous accountability of the Executive. Explain. What are the factors that limit the functioning of these committees?
संसदीय समितियां कार्यपालिका की सतत जवाबदेही बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निर्वहन करती हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। इन समितियों के प्रकार्यों को सीमित करने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं?

Parliamentary System of government, Parliament keeps account of Executive & Parliamentary committees are important tool of it-:

- Scrutinises the reports of CAG & table its findings to Parliament
- Summons executives & asking/Querying for their conduct.
  ↳ RBI governor was summoned post demonetisation by Public Account Committee
- Estimates Committee, looks after economic aspects
- Departmental Committees, looks & scrutinises grants in Annual financial statement
- Committees scrutinises Bills & suggests recommendations before they

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become an act.

- Parliamentary committees has members from all Parties & thus efficient scrutiny & discussions takes place which saves time of the houses & help in efficient & better decision making.

Factors that limit decision making

- lack of expertise in increasing technicalities of governance
- recommendation are advisory not binding → often neglected by centre
- increasing trend of members siding across party lines hampers working of committees
- increasing works & lack of sufficient manpower increasing pendency
- overlapping of domains of work of two parliamentary committees

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- They mostly do post-mortem exercises in terms of scrutiny
- do not overlook day-to-day work & activities

With increasing disruption in parliament & the committees work has increased & thus the limitations should be solved by making appropriate legislation & adherence of "code of conduct" by members for efficient decision making.

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10:00

8. The position of Rajya sabha is neither as weak as the British House of Lords nor as strong as the United States Senate. Examine.
राज्यसभा की स्थिति न तो ब्रिटेन के हाउस ऑफ लॉर्ड्स जितनी कमज़ोर है और न ही संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की सीनेट की भांति सशक्त है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

→ Rajya Sabha or the Upper house of Parliament has been taken from Government of India Act 1935 & British Parliament while its functioning i.e. Chairman as Vice President is taken from US Senate.

However it is neither as weak as British House of Lords nor as strong as US Senate.

Comparison with House of Lords

- House of Lords is a delaying chamber (~~just~~ like legislative councils at state level in Indian constitution) while in Constitutional amendment & ordinary bill, Rajya Sabha has same power
- Rajya Sabha has special powers
  - ↳ ~~To~~ All India Services (Art. 312)
  - ↳ Asking Parliament to form laws on state list (Art. 249)

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Such powers are not given to house of Lords. Thus as compared to Rajya Sabha House of Lords is a weak body.

Comparison with US Senate

- US Senate has equal representation from all states while Rajya Sabha has not
- US Senate has equal power in all bills while Rajya Sabha has not significant power in case of money bills
- US Senate has special powers in ratification of bills, international treaties which are not given to Rajya Sabha in India.

~~However Rajya Sabha is a continuous body while Senate dissolves in every 5 y~~

Thus US Senate is a stronger body than Rajya Sabha.

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Constitution makers have deliberately kept Rajya Sabha week & not equal to US Senate because unlike USA, India is a Union of States & thus equal representation in terms of population is given regard.

Also, as Rajya Sabha members are indirectly elected (not by citizens directly), they cannot be kept at same status as compared to direct representative & thus such provisions are made.

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10:00

9. Fundamental Duties, though significant, have certain limitations. Examine.
मौलिक कर्तव्य यद्यपि महत्वपूर्ण हैं, तथापि इनकी कुछ सीमाएं हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Article 51-A was added as Part-IV(A) in Indian Constitution by 42nd Amendment Act 1976 on recommendations of Swaran Singh Committee. This article prescribes fundamental duties to citizens of country towards its nation.

Significance

- "Rights cannot come without Duties" Thus fundamental duties complement fundamental rights.
- Gives feeling of nationalism & grandeur to citizens
- Prescribes set of duties to be done by citizen for betterment of not only nation but also humanity
- Comprehensive as they talks about developing scientific temper, brotherhood, preservation of ancient monuments etc.

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- Overall, it leads to progress on nation ~~towards~~ through progress of citizens.

However the fundamental duties have certain limitations -:

- they are non-justiciable, non-enforceable
- most of them have vague & tough language
- some of them are moral in nature thus cannot be comprehended.
- Some of them curb civil liberties & thus conflicts with fundamental rights.
- Vague language leads to varied interpretation
  ↳ hasty & orbit laws are made
- Difficult for common person to understand thus not followed by citizens occassionally
- not exhaustive as duty to vote etc has not been included.

Thus though they are vague & difficult to be implemented or enforced by

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government; Citizens should try to follow them whole heartedly. Duties are important aspects as they guide citizens in nation building & thus should not be neglected.

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(10:30)
10. Compare and contrast First Past the Post system with the system of Proportional Representation. Is India now ready to shift from First Past the Post to Proportional Representation?
फर्स्ट पास्ट द पोस्ट प्रणाली की आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व प्रणाली से तुलना कीजिए और उनके बीच भिन्नता बताइए। क्या भारत अब फर्स्ट पास्ट द पोस्ट प्रणाली से आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व प्रणाली की ओर जाने को तैयार है ?

→ First Past the Post System (FPTP) is presently used in Indian election system instead of Proportional System

FPTP	Proportional
- Easy to understand	- Complex procedure & tough for voters to understand
- Easy to administor	
- leads to formation of stable government	- instability can continue.
- Person votes for candidate	- Person votes for party
- legislator/candidate accountable to constituency	- no such accountability
- Often minority/small groups go unrepresented	- minority gets due representation.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

FPTP	Proportional
- Candidate wins even without majority of votes ↳ wastage of votes	- no such wastage as representation on proportion
- less costly as no need of frequent election & easy counting	- more costly due to complexities

FPTP is better system in Indian context as compared to Proportional representation

- lack of awareness/ literacy
  Proportional is complex may lead to confusion.
- Stability & Accountability is more important in decision making
- Proportion voting will lead to some politicians always in house
  ↳ new candidates will not get chance

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- Rather than favouring people/citizens Candidates will favour parties, defeating purpose of democracy.
- Issue of minority representation
  ↳ Present system has policy of "Affirmative Action" to deal with such issues.

Thus, FPTP in Indian context is better as compared to Proportional. However, the wastage of votes is also an important issue to be considered.

The recommendation of Law Commission 170th report of "Hybrid System" i.e. keeping 25% seats for proportional system is a case in point and can be considered by ECI.

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11. Elaborate the process of legislation in the Indian Parliament for an ordinary bill. How is a money bill different from an ordinary bill?
सामान्य विधेयक के लिए भारतीय संसद में अपनायी जाने वाली विधायन प्रक्रिया की विस्तृत व्याख्या कीजिए। धन विधेयक, सामान्य विधेयक से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

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(1:12 - 1:03:17)

12. Highlight the features of Inter-State Council as defined under Article 263 of the Constitution. Is there a need to establish a permanent Inter-State Council? Discuss with reference to the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission.

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 263 के अंतर्गत, परिभाषित अंतर्राज्यीय परिषद् की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या एक स्थायी अंतर्राज्यीय परिषद् स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है? सरकारिया आयोग की अनुशंसाओं के सन्दर्भ में इस पर चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Article 263 of Indian Constitution gives power to President to form Inter-state council for need assising in Public interest.

The features are -:

- The council will help in effective decision making & consensus making amongst centre & states
- Disputes between centre-states & states-states can be amicably solved.
- Can look after both legal & non-legal disputes thus saving essential time of Judiciary.
- It will consist of Prime minister, Chief min-isters of all states & Governors of Union Territories.

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Thus, ISC will act as an alternate place for readressal of disputes & bring consensus on effective policy making.

Sarkaria Commission has recommended the setting up of permanent commission with secretary staff & Infrastructure in it report on centre-state relation.

Advantages of Permanent Council

- Will lead to regular meetings & proper functioning
- Permanent Secretariat will improve its efficiency & day-to-day business
- Will be in line with spirit of "Cooperat-ive federalism" in country
- Will make it a serious body of national importance, not yet taken by parties in centre

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ISC can act as a tool for coordinated & integrated working which is very much needed in today's increasing demand of good governance.. & Thus making ISC as permanent body is much desired.

2nd ARC report also highlights to strengthen this body for effective legislative & administrative relation between Centre & states.

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1:03:19-55:55

13. Distinguish between the expressions 'Union of India' and 'Territory of India'? What is the Parliamentary procedure with respect to reorganisation of states in India?

'भारतीय संघ' (यूनियन ऑफ इंडिया) तथा 'भारतीय क्षेत्र' नामक पदों के बीच भेद बताएं? भारत में राज्यों के पुनर्गठन के संदर्भ में क्या संसदीय प्रक्रिया है?

→ Article-1 of Indian Constitution mentions both the terms "Union of India" & "Territory of India".

Union of India :- Union of all states & union-territories.

Territory of India :- it includes :-

(i) States in the union
(ii) Union territories in the union
(iii) territory acquired / annexed by Indian federation.

Thus as compared to "Union of India", "Territory of India" is a wider term & has more exhaustive definition.

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Article 3 of Indian constitution provides a procedure for reorganisation of states.

Procedure

- A bill for reorganisation cannot be introduced without President's assent
- Once introduced it is discussed & sent to respective state legislature for its consent.
- Post its consent, whether opposed/favoured by state, it comes back to Parliament. Thus
  * State legislatures consent has not mattered / binding on centre.
  * Recommendations are discussed.
  * Few more changes based on recommendation can be made but it is not again sent to state for consent.

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- Passed by Houses in Simple majority & goes for Presidents assent following which it becomes an Act.

Thus due to this procedure India is termed as "Indestructible Union of destructible States"

55:35 - 45:34

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14. What are the constitutional provisions governing the financial relations between the Union and the States. Comment on the role of Finance Commission in this regard.

केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के बीच वित्तीय सम्बन्धों को प्रशासित करने वाले संसदीय प्रावधान कौन-से हैं? इस संबंध में वित्त आयोग की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Article 264 to Article 281 of Indian Constitution broadly discusses the provisions governing financial relations between Union & States.

Some of the important Provisions are

- Discusses in details the collection, appropriation & levy of tax by respective parts.
  - ↳ Union :- imposes taxes on Union & concurrent list
  - State -: imposes taxes on state list
- Article 280 talks about Finance Commission & its role & membership
- Post introduction of GST, many articles have been repealed &

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Article 269-A, 279A has been introduced which establishes GST council & empowers it to decide on matters of CGST, SGST & respective slabs

Finance Commission Role

Article 280 establishes finance commission, as a quasi-judicial body whose members are appointed by President.

Role & functions

- Formula for Vertical & horizontal distribution of net proceeds is devised by FC
  - ↳ Vertical distribution :- between Centre & states
  - ↳ Horizontal distribution :- Equitable distribution between states
- Also, devolves finance to local bodies
- * 14th FC has devolve ₹ 2,87,000 Cr to local bodies for 2014-19

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- Also, looks after grants in aid & Centrally Sponsored Schemes devolutions
- Special Category Status states were given special benefits in Past (14th FC discontinued the trend)

Finance Commission has a very crucial role in dividing tax proceeds to states to make them financially autonomous institutes. The intervention of 13th & 14th FC to empower local bodies is an important intervention in power devolution to states in financial stream.

45:34-36:28

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15. Discuss the structure, powers and limitations of National Human Rights Commission.
राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की संरचना, शक्तियों तथा सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए।

National human rights commission is a Statutory Body formed by National Human Rights Act, 1993.

It has -:
(i) Ex. - CJI of India as Chairman.
(ii) Two other Judicial members of rank of SC Judge or CJI of HC
(iii) Two eminent social activists.
(iv) Ex Officio members : Chairpersons of National Commitee's of SC's, ST's, Minorities & women respectively.

Powers -:
(i) looks after cases of human rights violation in territory of India.
(ii) Can take Suo-moto congnisance of issue
(iii) Can intesfere in ongoing judicial proceedings in cases of human rights violation
(iv) Can visit jail anytime to check conditions of inmates

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(v) Can ask government at centre & state to provide compensation to victim.

Thus NHRC has wide powers.

limitations

1. Advice is not binding & only recommendatory in nature
2. Cannot have its own investigation team thus depends on police & other machinery
3. delay in providing justice due to lack of infrastructure
4. Pendency of cases due to shortage of manpower
5. limited intervention in cases of violation by Army personnel's
6. Lackadiscal attitude of Governments.
7. NHRC has no plenary powers .. Thus often termed by constitutional experts as "toothless tiger"

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Human right violations are gross harm to liberties of citizen & thus as member of UN convenant of human rights.

Govt. should strengthen NHRC as organisation & provide sufficient technical infrastructure & manpower to deal with cases in time-bound manner.

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16. Discuss how the concept of basic structure, although not specifically defined in the Indian constitution, is an Indian judicial innovation. Tracing the evolution of basic structure doctrine in India highlight its salient features.

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारतीय संविधान में स्पष्ट रूप से वर्णित नहीं होने के बावजूद, किस प्रकार मूल ढांचे की अवधारणा एक भारतीय न्यायिक नवोन्मेष है? भारत में मूल ढांचे के सिद्धांत के विकास पर दृष्टिपात करते हुए इसकी मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The doctorine of basic structure was propounded by Apex Court in Keshvanand Bharti v/s state of Kerala Case in 1973.

Under this doctorine SC laid down an innovative way to prevent the amendments in the constitution. It says "the constitution can be amended to the extent it doesnot hampers the basic structure of constitution"

It is an Indian Judicial innovations as-:

- Propounded by Indian Judiciary, not borrowed from other constitutions.
- The list of basic structure has been kept open so as to adjust the list with need of governance.

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- Checks the hasty legislations from government to curb civil liberties of citizen

Evolution of Doctorine

* The doctorine has been evolved with debate of Fundamental rights v/s DPSP's in Shankari Prasad Case, 1951 to Keshvananda Bharti Case, 1973.

* Post Keshvanand Bharti Case, more ~~added~~ provisions are added -:

- Minerva Mills Case :- Judicial review was made part of basic structure

- S.R. Bomnai Case, 1994 :- Secularism, Federalism was added.

- Thus, judiciary over the years has played a proactive role in

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defending the constitution & continuing the trend the Independence of Judiciary was added by quashing NJAC act in 2014. Some of the salient features

- It is ever evolving doctorine
- Open ended list
- used rarely by Judiciary in rare cases when persons civil liberties are impinged.

Truly, Doctorine of Basic Structure has played a critical role in preventing legislature usurping power & is a unique innovation in this regard.

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17. Part IV of the Indian Constitution has great value as it provides for social and economic democracy as distinguished from political democracy. In light of the above statement, discuss the importance and limitations of this part of the constitution.

भारतीय संविधान का भाग IV अत्यधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि यह राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र से भिन्न सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक लोकतंत्र हेतु प्रावधान करता है। उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में, संविधान के इस भाग के महत्व तथा सीमाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

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18. Tracing the evolution of panchayati raj since independence highlight its achievements in facilitating the inclusion of vulnerable sections of society in the political process.

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से लेकर अब तक पंचायती राज के विकास पर दृष्टि डालते हुए, राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया में समाज के सुभेद्य वर्गों के समावेशन को सुगम बनाने में इसकी उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Evolution of Panchayati Raj Institution as tool for local Governance

Balwant Rai Mehta Committee 1957
(Assessed Community Development Programme; recommended three tier Panchayati System)

↓

Panchayati Raj, in Nagaur Rajasthan.
(1969) (1st time ever)

↓

GVK Rao Committee & Ashok Mehta Committee 1977

↓

LM Singhvi Committee 1986 (Demanded Constitutional Status)

↓

73rd Amendment Act was Passed in 1992 setting Panchayati Raj as constitutional body (Articles 243 – 243(O)) were added.

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Achievement in inclusion of vulnerable sections

- Women :- 33% reservation in Panchayati raj institutions has led to
  - → women occupying position in decision making bodies
  - → women welfare schemes
  - → women empowerment.
- Backward, SC's & ST's
  - ↳ Policy of affirmative action bought them at par with high castes
  - → PESA Act has safeguarded Tribal rights & thus bought them in mainstream local governance
- Indicators of Human Development & Education has improves
- Sanitation facilities, financial inclusion etc. has improved

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- People are coming out of caste lines & thinking of collective development of societies
- Patriarchy has taken a back seat
  - ↳ Girls are participating in school education
  - ↳ Social stigmas are declining.

Though, Positive benefits have occured due to Panchayati Raj, Casteism, Communalism & Patriarchy still prevails & thus much has to be done in this regard to achieve equitable & inclusive growth & development.

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19. Enumerate the discretionary powers of the Governor mentioned in the Indian Constitution. Why is it said that the post of governor has become highly politicised?
भारतीय संविधान में उल्लिखित राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियों की गणना कीजिए। ऐसा क्यों कहा जाता है कि राज्यपाल का पद अत्यधिक राजनीतिक हो गया है?

Article 153 of Indian Constition prescribes the Post of Governor in States & Union territories. For proper & independent functioning, discretionary powers are provided in constitution:

- Reserves bills for Presidents Assent (Art. 200)
- Report to President for imposition of Emergency (Art. 355 & 356)
- Reverting the bill back to legislative assembly for reconsideration. (veto)
- Objecting the promulgation of ordinances (Art. 213)

Some non-constitutional discretional power

- Appointment of Chief Minister in case of hung government
- Asking minister/council to resign in case of passing on no-confidence motion

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Also, Governor also acting as administrator of State also has discretionary powers.

Politicisation of Position of Governor

Constitution doesnot prescribe any qualification for governor & thus this provision is abused as evident :-

- Rajbhavans have become a place for retirement of Politicians, Bureaucrats etc.

factors leading to such trend.

- Governor has wide discritionary powers and thus often misused to depower opposition ruled states by centre
- Used as tool to satisfy coalition demands & Pacify Politicians
- Using Governor as a tool of centre to capture powers of state in their favour

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Governor's position over the years has got wide criticism due to increasing politicisation.

NCRCW, Sarkaria Commission & Punchi Commission has recommended to discuss Chief ministers prior to appointment of Governor & Selection of Governor by broad based committee with Parliamentary Approval is the need of hour.

36:28-26:00

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20. Briefly enlist the constitutional provisions related to tribunals in India. Critically analyze the role of tribunals in the Indian judicial system.
भारत में अधिकरणों से संबंधित संवैधानिक प्रावधानों को संक्षिप्त रूप से सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। भारतीय न्यायिक प्रणाली में अधिकरणों की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Government of India via. 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 introduced Tribunals in Part-XIV-A of constitution. Following provisions were added -:

Article 323-A :- To setup tribunals for matters related to service of employees in Public services at centre & state

→ CAT (Central Administrative tribunal)
SAT (State Administrative) tribunal were setup via. Act in 1987.

Article 323-B :- To setup tribunals for matter other than Art. 323-A & thus for matters of taxation, enviroment, corporate affairs etc. tribunals were set up.

* NGT via act of 2010 etc are few examples.

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Analysis of working of tribunal

Positive Effects

→ led to quick delivery of Justice

→ Efficient judgement in technical cases (i.e. where expertise was required)

→ has led to reduction in Pendency of cases in Judiciary (acted as Alternal Dispute Redressal Mechanism)

Negative Effects

→ Violation of Separation of Powers as Bureaucrats doing work of Judiciary.

↳ Lack of Judicial expertise leads to hasty & bad judgements

→ Indiscriminate setting up of tribunals

↳ they come like wild mushrooms in rainy season

→ Overlapping of Jurisdiction.

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→ Conflict between Judiciary & Executive
↳ "Tribunalisation" of Judiciary
↳ Judiciary quashed several judgements of Tribunals.

→ Violates Principle on Natural Justice

→ Non-uniformity in working & facilities given to tribunals

Thus, despite large negative influences Tribunals has wide potential in improving Judicial Jurisprudence in country.

Tribunals should be given independence, uniformity & should not be created indiscriminately. Also, conflict between Judiciary & legislation should not hinder their functioning.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 852)

Name of Candidate	Rahul Jain		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	24773
Center	ORN	Date	12/08/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
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14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. How does an age structure changing towards a lower 'dependency ratio' creates a demographic advantage or 'dividend'? Explain in the context of India.

निम्न 'निर्भरता अनुपात' की ओर अग्रसर आयु संरचना किस प्रकार जनांकिकी लाभ या 'लाभांश' का सृजन करती है? भारत के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए।

"Demographic Dividend" is defined for a country as scenario when the ration of working age population is greater than dependent population i.e. people in age 15-55 group is greater than dependents (Children and elders etc..). In context of India, "Demographic Dividend" is unique as it will be later than other nations and will continue for longer time horizon. According to World Bank report, average age of Indian in 2020 will be 29 years as compared to 37 in China & 45 in USA & Japan.

This changing age structure has many advantages -:

(i) Increased labour force :- Will transform India as a source of labour in the world & will provide job

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opportunities for Indian people.

(ii) Increase in per-capita income & thus increase in standard of living

(iii) Efficient resourse distribution of state in economic development as the dependent population will be less, Government has to focus less resources in catering needs of them.

This will lead to diversion of resources in capital & Human capital development.

(iv) Increased domestic savings of households

(v) Increased domestic consumption which will ~~say~~ spur demands for goods & thus will boost economic growth.

Thus shif in age structure will not only benefit at individual level but also benefit society & well as reduce the burden on government & thus in overall sense will lead to development of nation

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& ~~ay~~ spur economic & societal & intellectual growth.

In context of India, it will lead to breaking up of caste barrier & influx of modern liberal. & equality Ideas which will lead to inclusive & equitable growth & thus aid overall development of society & individual.

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2. Exclusion, humiliation-subordination and exploitation are all equally important in defining the phenomenon of untouchability. Explain. Give an account of the provisions in the Indian Constitution and the steps taken by the government to compensate for past and present caste discriminations.

बहिष्कार, अपमानजनक-पराधीनता और शोषण ये तीनों वस्तुतः अस्पृश्यता के परिदृश्य को परिभाषित करने में समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। अतीत एवं वर्तमान के जातिगत भेदभावों की क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए भारतीय संविधान में उल्लिखित प्रावधानों एवं सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

⇒ "Untouchability" is social discrimination prevalent in Indian society since ages. It is discriminat-ion based on the notion of Purity & Pollution & thus an outcome of caste system. The phenomenon of untouchability is not merely Exclusion but it also includes humiliation, subordination & exploitation by one dominant caste/group of other.

Untouchables are not allowed to live with dominant caster. They are kept secluded from the living areas & live in outskirts of city. They are not allowed being the part of religious rituals & ceremonies & thus are excluded from society.

They are indulge in minial works of manual scavenging & are forced to work

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at unhygenic places ~~at~~ in unhygenic conditions & thus are often exploited. They are not given respect for their jobs & are humiliated & seen with eye of suspicion. Garlanding them with Chappals, Social Boycott processions of Untouchable Community is common practice in rural areas. They are lynched as seen in recent news for suspicion of cow slaughter by vigilante groups etc. Thus Untouchability is not just a biased notion against socially backward class but also humiliation, exclusion & subordination leading to exploitation.

Indian constitution in Article 17 of Fundamental rights upvates for Abolition of Untouchability & thus many laws have been made in past to abolish it -:

* The Prevention of Atrocities on SC/ST Act
* The Manual Scavenging Act, 2013

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Constitution also provides Policy of "Affirmitive Action" for socially backward classes in ~~et~~ education, employment & political representation level so as to provide opportunity for equality & progress-ion in society. Time to time progressive amendments are made to empower "Harijans".

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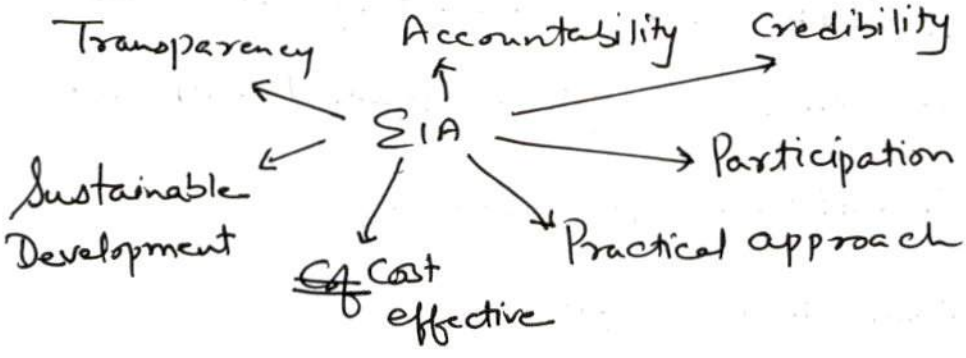
3. How does Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) helps in minimizing the adverse impacts of large infrastructure projects? Examine whether it is an effective management tool to achieve sustainable development. Also, suggest some reforms for its improvement.

पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (EIA) वृहद अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को कम करने में किस प्रकार सहायक है? परीक्षण कीजिए कि सतत विकास को प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या यह एक प्रभावी नीतिगत साधन है? साथ ही, इसे उन्नत बनाने के लिए कुछ सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए।

As evident from past, large projects brings large risk of destruction / Hazard & thus Assessment & mitigation of the same is required & Environmental Impact Assessment can play a vital role here.

EIA is the assessment prior to construction of project so as to check the disastors it may create in future. EIA involves.-:



and thus helps in minimizing adverse impacts.

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Advantages of EIA

→ Pre-identification of risk & mitigation measures

→ ~~Imp~~ Involvement of locals & Gram Sabha thus better rehabilitation & awareness about local conditions

→ Brings a check of government & civil society on private players

→ Helps in developing disaster resilient infrastructure.

Certain limitations of EIA

→ Prevalent illiteracy & lack of awareness amongst villagers makes dilution of law.

→ Gram Sabha's often dominated by high castes & thus nexus corruption leads to surpassing of discussions in Gram Sabha.

→ Administrative complacency

→ EIA Act, makes the permission of Gram Sabha optional

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Thus due to limitation of EIA & vested interest of certain sections there are roadblocks to have EIA as effective management tools.

EIA should be compulsorily & strictly adhered to. & Civil society & NGO's should be involved in process of Assessment. Also, Gram Sabha & villagers should be made part of it. Technical interventions for surveying & assessment can also be of vital help in this regard.

With increasing natural calamities & hazards, EIA is the need of hour for every infrastructure project in the country & thus should be strictly performed.

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4. The differently abled are turned into 'disabled' because the society is built in a manner that does not cater to their needs. Comment.

भिन्न रूप से सक्षम एक व्यक्ति 'विकलांग/नि:शक्तजन' बन जाता है, क्योंकि हमारे समाज की संरचना ही ऐसी है जो उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं करती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Disabled or differently abled is referred to the person who has certain deformity in his body. Owing to this deformity, disabled people faces Challenges in day-to-day work. At present in India there are 2.8 crore disabled people. & accounts for highest population for disabled in the world. Thus, society has a big role to play in improving their condition.

However, the scenario is different & disable person is not disabled because of deformities but due to structure & prejudices of society which posses real challenges to them.

* In India, disability is considered as stigma associated due to sins of previous birth rather than biological reasons. This leads to

→ Prejudices against differently abled

→ leads to their seclusion & exclusion

→ hampers cognitive development.

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* Unsupportive infrastructure
  ↳ Architecture at Public places is not differently abled friendly. this leads to
  → inability to access services like hospitals, local transport etc.
  → due to lack of friendly resources, lack of education which further leads to lack of employment opportunities & thus trap into cycle of vicious poverty & deprivation.

* Attitude of people in society is not friendly towards differently abled & thus they are often targets of crimes & are seen with suspicion in criminal cases as well.

Thus both structural & behavioural challenges possess greater challenges to differently abled & makes them "disabled".

Government of India realises that the actual development of country cannot be done without empowering

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"divyangs" & thus has taken various measures & schemes in this regard.

* Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan
  - ↳ Accessible infrastructure
  - ↳ disabled friendly services
  - ↳ friendly & cohesive environment for development

* Disability Rights Bill has been amended to consider more number of issues in disabilities & increase reservation in offices & jobs from 3% to 4%. Also, rights of disabled are clearly stated to prevent them from deprivation.

Thus the attitudinal change & right govt interventions are the real day need for development & empowerment of differently abled citizen.

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5. What is the purpose behind formulation of National Air Quality Index (AQI)? What information does it convey? Discuss the distribution of AQI across various regions in India. Also suggest some measures to improve it.

राष्ट्रीय वायु गुणवत्ता सूचकांक (AQI) को विकसित करने के पीछे निहित उद्देश्य कौन-से हैं? यह कौन-सी सूचना प्रकट करता है? भारत में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में AQI के वितरण की चर्चा कीजिए। इसमें सुधार करने के लिए कुछ उपाय भी सुझाइए।

→ According to WHO report, "ten out of top twenty(20) polluting cities of the world are from India". & this trend will go up in future if the present condition prevails. This report identifies the purpose behind the formulation of National Air Quality Index (AQI).

AQI ~~with~~ comprises of 8 pollutants & is functional in 17-18 cities of India & gives information about the pollution at real time level. It grades the air quality based on Good, Bad, Satisfactory ... etc. as defined in Index.

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* AQI data reveals the poor air quality in Central & Northern India.
* Cities like Agra, Lucknow, Gwalior has very poor air quality.
* AQI in Mumbai & other coastal cities are better than ~~to~~ landlocked cities of UP & other north Indian states.

Thus AQI data creates awareness ~~&~~ about the degrading air quality which has detrimental effect on human health.

folbwing measures are required to improve it -:

* Increase emphasis on use of Public transport
* Check the pollution from vehicular emissions
* Incorporate Bharat-VI norms all over the country
* Check on Stubble burning & industrial air Chimney vents etc..
* Install air purifiers

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* Design a national level policy to control rising air pollution menace.

Thus an integrated approach at central, state & local level is required to check the menace of rising air pollution in the country.

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6. Discuss the impact of globalization on mass media in India. Also examine whether cinema influences society or it is vice-versa.

भारत में मास मीडिया पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या सिनेमा समाज को प्रभावित करता है या फिर क्या समाज से सिनेमा प्रभावित होता है।

→ Globalisation is a process where social, cultur-al, economical integration of countries at world & people's level takes place. Globalisat-ion has touched & impacted almost every sector in Indian society & mass media remains no different to it.

* It has led to increase in both quantity & quality of content & thus has enriched its value.
* Print media has not been limited to national boundaries but has reached to international destinations same day due to technological interventions.
* Electronic media has benefitted the most. With Internet & social media, television medi-a & cinema has taken a deep rooted place in Indian Society.
* Indian media houses have transformed themselves into big corporates & thus has provided jobs & employment in sector.

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However there are many ill-effects -:

* Globalisation has led to increase in competition & this has led to journalism taking back seat & marketing coming front
  → leading to decline in journalism quality
  → Populist shows rather than real issues
  → Flashy & Breaking news showing glamour rather than social grievances

* Today all forms of media is owned by single enterprise (due to some FDI etc. from global firms) & thus has led to monopoly & issues of corruption, paid news etc. Thus, this has degraded old media house & media culture of India.

Cinema in the era of globalisation has taken a new role & is influenced by the change in society. Cinema in 1950-60 was related to ~~natio~~ freedom & social issues, while in 70's-80's it was romantic movies & today science fictions & superheroes

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are making space. Thus, the cinema reflects changing ~~soci~~ interest of people & thus of society.

On other hand society is influenced by media & cinema. Rising crimes, increasing commodification of women & also awareness on social issues are contributions of cinema in society. Cinema not only determines national but also international views about a nation & thus is a tool of soft power

Thus, in essence it is both way relation & cinema influences society & society is influenced by cinema equally.

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7. Green revolution was hailed as a major scientific achievement when it was introduced. However, in the long term, certain negative social as well as environmental consequences came to the fore. Examine. Suggest some safeguards that the government should take while ushering in the second Green Revolution.

हरित क्रान्ति का जब शुभारम्भ हुआ था तो इसे एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक उपलब्धि माना गया था। लेकिन दीर्घावधि में इसके कुछ नकारात्मक सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय परिणाम सामने आए। परीक्षण कीजिए। कुछ ऐसे सुरक्षात्मक उपाय बताइए जो सरकार को दूसरी हरित क्रान्ति के दौर में प्रवेश करते समय अपनाने चाहिए।

→ Green revolution in 1960–70 is a landmark event as it created self-sufficiency in food production & also led to development of agriculture in the country.

However in long run as we see today it has created wide negetive consequences:

Environmental Consequences

* Degradation of fertility of fields due to overuse of fertilised.
* Depletion of groundwater resources & soil salinisation
* Increase in pest attacks due to development of resistance
* Loss of biodiversity & cropping pattern

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Social Consequences

* Created regional disparities
  ↳ Green revolution primarily in Punjab, Haryana, Western UP
* Created rich-poor divide
  ↳ due to lack of land reforms, rich received most benefits.
* Politicisation on caste lines
* Migration of peasants.
* Social Backwardness in women
  ↳ Punjab-Haryana sex ratio is worst as compared to other states.

Thus in long term due to lack of management, further innovations & improper land reforms, Green revolution cannot impart its potential success.

Thus, while ushering second green revolution, government should follow following safeguards -:

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* Equal emphasis on all crops & more on local conditions bases.
for instance -: Pulses & millets should be emphasised in dryland & arid farming areas
* Emphasis on organic farming & other traditional methods should be made
* Equal emphasis on all regions should be made
* Should be integrated with other projects of watershed development & institional building for future support.

Green revolution in words of Dr. Swaminathan is not a one time process but it is a ever-continuing exercise & thus government should try to continue by bringing innovations & research in agriculture.

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8. What are wetlands and how are they different from lakes? Why are wetlands considered ecologically important? Critically examine the Draft Wetland Rules 2016.

आर्द्रभूमि क्या हैं और वे झीलों से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? आर्द्रभूमियों को पारिस्थितिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण क्यों माना जाता है? आर्द्रभूमि नियम प्रारूप 2016 (ड्राफ्ट वेटलैंड रूल्स 2016) का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

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9. Degradation of natural resources can occur, not just by the action of pollutants but also by improper resource utilization practices. Explain along with appropriate examples and suggest possible solutions for the same.

प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का निम्नीकरण न केवल प्रदूषकों की क्रियाशीलता से अपितु संसाधनों के दोहन की अनुचित प्रथाओं द्वारा भी घटित हो सकता है। उचित उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए और उनके लिए संभावित समाधान सुझाइए।

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10. India was one of the first countries to explicitly announce an official population policy in 1952. Critically analyse various aspects of the population policy of the country over the years.

1952 में अपनी जनसंख्या नीति की घोषणा करने के साथ ही भारत उन चुनिन्दा देशों के समूह में सम्मिलित हो गया जिनकी अपनी अधिकारिक जनसंख्या नीति थी। इसके पश्चात के वर्षों के दौरान देश की जनसंख्या नीति के विभिन्न पहलुओं का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ Population stabilisation has been a part of policy planning since Independence & first National Population Policy was announced in 1952 with an aim to stabilise population growth. However, ~~little~~ due to economic development agenda, ~~[illegible]~~ & three wars in succession population continued to grow.

In 1970's, forceful sterilisation practices were introduced & sterilisation camps were set up in large number during emergency. This step was coercive & led to deterence towards family planning.

In 1980's, forceful sterilisation was denounced & persuasive approach was followed. The Population Policy of 2000, defined objectives in terms of IMR, MMR, TFR to be acheived by 2010 & targeted

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approach was followed. However, desired outcomes were not acheived. & inadequa-cies of sterilisation camps led to death of many women patients.

In 2006, Population stabilisation fund was set up & two schemes - Preema & Santushti were introduced to incentivize & reward parents & couples & set out examples in society & Thus we are seeing a shift from targeted approach to conciliatory approach.

Today, natural birth gaping, use of contraceptives & male sterilisation is promoted by the government instead of targeted & sterilisation promotion approach.

Use of NGO's, & civil society activists are taken to promote population policy & acheive TFR rate below 2.1

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Thus over the years the government approach has changed & progressed in progressive, citizen friendly & result oriented direction.

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11. Regionalism in India is not only rooted in India's diversity of languages, cultures, tribes and religions but also fuelled by a sense of regional deprivations. Discuss.

भारत में क्षेत्रवाद की जड़ें न केवल भारत की भाषाओं, संस्कृतियों, जनजातियों और धर्मों की विविधता में निहित हैं बल्कि वह क्षेत्रीय अपवंचनों की भावना से भी भड़कता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Regionalism is a political ideology which in reference to nation is a sub-nationalism concept. Regionalism in India persists due to ~~vast~~ vast geography, ethnicity & thus there exist diversity in languages, tribes, cultures which fuells regionalism.

Regionalism is also fuelled by sense of regional deprivation. In present issue of demands of separate states are mainly due to these persisting deprivations.

* North Eastern States since Independence founds themselve isolated & less economically developed ~~& thus~~
* Chattisgarh, Telangana etc. are created due to the regional deprivation issues.
* Present, demand of Gorkhaland in West Bangal also has regional deprivations as major factors

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Regional deprivations leads to :-

* lack of services health, educations, infrastru-cture, jobs etc.
* leads to large scale migration thus loss of human capital to states.
* Persistence of poverty & malnutrition & low indicators of health

All these factors leads to development of animity between regions & thus demand of separate states or special category status

The north-south divide seen in the country is not only due to caste, language & culture but also due to economic development of southern states as compared to northern states.

Regional deprivations has often led to loss of fear of jobs in host states & thus has also aggravated steps such as son of soil policy, reservation to kannadigas etc.

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In a vast geography like India., regionalism is ~~not~~ bound to happen. However when fuelled with regional deprivations. it hampers national integrity & ruptures social fabric of society.

Over past 70 years since independence, many issues related to regionalism has aggravated but nation's unity & cohesiveness has failed the secessionist movements & had led to separation & creation of new states on viable grounds.

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12. Inspite of accounting for 4% of world water resources India has been facing an acute water crisis. Discuss. In context of the National Water Policy, 2012 enumerate the steps that can be adopted for sustainable use of water resources.

विश्व के 4% जल संसाधनों से संपन्न होने के बाद भी भारत तीव्र जल संकट का सामना करता रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय जल नीति, 2012 के संदर्भ में जल संसाधनों के सतत उपयोग के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले कदमों को एक-एक करके बताईए।

India is blessed with ~~with~~ number of rivers & accounts for 4% of world water resources but still it faces acute water crisis.

Reasons

- India has 17% of world's population & thus resources are inadequate to serve rising needs.
- Lack of rain-water harvesting & conservation techniques
- Pollution of water due to Industrial & Solid waste makes it unfit for human use
- Lack of awareness amongst citizens about conservation of water.

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- Unplanned Agriculture techniques
  ↳ Water intensive crops are planted
  ↳ over-irrigation of land. et al.

National Water Policy 2012 tries to bring conservation of water as the prime agenda in policy making. However due to lack of proper implementation it suffers a setback & acute crisis prevails.

Steps for Sustainable use of water resources

- Point Source of Pollutions should be checked
- Awareness about conservation techniques should be made
- Rain water harvesting should be made compulsory in buildings
- Agriculture :- water intensive crops should be disincentivised from cultivation
  ↳ Agro-climatic farming should be promoted.

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- Over irrigation & Evaporation losses from canals, rivers should be checked.
- Water Crisis should be tackled at policy planning at local level.
- Interlinking of rivers should be worked out as an option
- Desalination of sea water & R&D on cost effective techniques should be done

An integrated approach is thus requi-red to solve the acute water shortage.

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13. Global warming would not only result in change in global climate but will also adversly impact biodiversity, global food production, global health and world politics. Comment.

वैश्विक तापन के परिणामस्वरूप न केवल वैश्विक जलवायु में परिवर्तन होगा अपितु यह जैवविविधता, वैश्विक खाद्यान उत्पादन, वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य और विश्व राजनीति को भी प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित करेगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Global Warming refers to the increase in temperature of earth due to heating because of increasing Greenhouse gases in atmosphere due to anthropogenic activities. It has wide adverse impacts-:

Impact on biodiversity

* ~~Impa~~ Loss of habitat
* Extinction of keystone species
* Fish etc. & other sea animals will die due to increasing temperature of water.
* Coral bleaching due to increasing acidification.

Impact on food production

* will lead to frequent floods & draughts
* Reversal in monsoon. (delay as well)
* Change in cropping pattern.

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* Change in ocean current circulation will impact local climates & fisheries production
* Death of phytoplanktons due to acidification.

Global health

* Will give rise to new epidemics
* Will make pathogens resistant to conditions due to their evolution & treatment will get tough.
* Increasing dengue, Chikungunya & other new diseases evidents this

World Politics

* Will create scarcity of water & resources
* Will lead to ~~wide~~ mass migration.
* Will create new challenges for policy makers
* Scarcity will lead to increasing protectionism & undoing of efforts of past 3 decades.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The threats of Global warming are real & increasing day by day & thus preventing the degradation due to anthropogenic activities is the need of the hour. The Paris Climate Agreement & INDS goals are strictly to be adhered with to prevent the rise of temperature in future.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Discuss the relevance of sacred groves and forests in protection of biodiversity in India. Also, highlight the various challenges associated with the conservation of sacred groves.

भारत में जैव विविधता के संरक्षण में पवित्र उपवनों और वनों की प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, पवित्र उपवनों के संरक्षण से सम्बद्ध विभिन्न चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Sacred Grooves are part of forests Conserved by tribals or local population due to their religious & cultural beliefs. Sacred Grooves are widely present in North East, Maharashtra & other tribal belts.

Relevance of Grooves

- Enriches the concept of Community based Conservation
- Rely on ~~Ancient~~ Ancient & Traditional conservation methods
- Helps in maintaining ecological balance with surrounding
- In consonance with Tribal Panchsheel policy & ethos of constitution & tribal rights.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- A livelihood source for tribals.

Relevance of forest in biodiversity protection

- Provides shelter for fauna & thus Habitat for animals.
- Provides food to flora & fauna.
- Protects them from predators
- Thus forests provides conducive environments to plants & animals for survival.

Challenges Associated with conservation of sacred groves

- Changing societal practices from nature worship to temple worship
- Changing living patterns in tribal areas
- Conflict of conservation of sacred groves with development of area
- Mixing up of tribals with outside world is impacting their culture

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus changing societal & living pattern & increasing demand for resources possess challenges for conservation of sacred grooves. & thus Government & Tribal councils should take the steps to preserve this ancient traditional sustainable preservation culture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The Chipko movement not only raised the issue of ecological sustainability but also those related to socio-economic inequalities and political representation. Analyse.

चिपको आंदोलन ने न केवल पारिस्थितिक संधारणीयता के मुद्दे को उठाया अपितु इसने सामाजिक-आर्थिक असमानताओं और राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व से संबंधित मुद्दे भी उठाए। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Chipko Movement was started in 1973 in areas of Present day Utterakhand by local tribal population against the forest officers orders to grant forest land to commercial ventures.

This movement raised the issues of ecology sustainability, socio-economic disparities as well as political representation.

Ecological Sustainability

- Gave a context of Community based conservation.
- Exemplary for other communities to protest in future.
- Emphasised on Traditional Conservation Techniques to preserve environment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Socio-economic inequality

- was majorly a feminist movement.
- highlighted the conditions of forest workers, dwellers & tribals
- was against the vested corporate interests & raised voice against unequal treatment by authorities.

Political representation

- Political activists highlighted the issues at various levels
- Post this movement various environment conservation Acts were passed.
- Efforts led to the passing of forest rights act.

Thus Chipko movement was a watershed movement in the Environmental Conservation Efforts of India.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. What are the causes for the loss of biodiversity? Why is it necessary to conserve biodiversity? Explain the in-situ and ex-situ measures of conservation.

जैव विविधता की हानि के क्या कारण हैं? जैव विविधता का संरक्षण क्यों आवश्यक है? संरक्षण के स्व-स्थानिक एवं बाह्य-स्थानिक (इन-सीटू एवं एक्स-सीटू) उपायों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Biodiversity refers to collective flora, fauna & human beings in environment. It is the diversity of living beings.

Causes for the loss

- Increasing Pollution & human activities has led to -:
  - → loss of Habitat.
  - → fragmentation of habitat
  - → overexploitation of resources leading to extinction.
- Introduction of invasive species.
  - ↳ Seemai Karuvelam tree in madras did widespread diversity loss
- Climate Change & Global warming
- Extinction of keystone species

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need to conserve biodiversity

- Biodiversity gives
  - ↳ economic benefits
  - ↳ provides food security (a source of nutrition)
  - ↳ helps in maintaining ecological balance & conservation of nature
  - ↳ helps in understanding nature, resources & evolution etc..

loss of biodiversity will impact life of humans & will lead to threat to survival of mankind & thus its conservation is important.

Measures of Conservation

Ex-Situ Conservation:- Refers to measures where species are taken out/away from habitat for conservation

In-situ conservation -: Species are conserved by declaring their habitat as protected area.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In Situ Conservation techniques	Ex-Situ techniques
National Parks	Zoological Parks
Wildlife Sanctuaries	Botanical Parks
Tiger Reserves	Seed Banks
Community Reserves	Germ Banks
Sacred Groves	et. al.

Conservation of biodiversity is important for survival of humankind & thus more interventions than at present are required in this regard..

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Explain the Ozone hole phenomenon and discuss why it is distinctly pronounced over Antarctic as compared to other regions. Examine the success of the Montreal Protocol in combating ozone depletion.

ओजोन छिद्र परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि अन्य क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर यह स्पष्ट रूप से परिलक्षित क्यों होता है। ओजोन क्षरण से निपटने में मॉन्ट्रियल प्रोटोकॉल की सफलता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

→ Ozone hole phenomenon is reffered to a process of depletion of Ozone layer in Stratosphere leading to a hole in the layer.

→ The ~~Ch~~ Chlorofluoro Carbons (CFC's) & Hydro ~~fluoro Ch~~ Chlorofluoro carbons (HCFC's) emitted by refrigerants etc. in troposphere escapes & reaches stratosphere.

→ They come in contact with UV light & Chlorine (Cl) radical gets dissociated which reacts with ozone & reduces it into oxygen & regenerates Chlorine which further degrades ozone & thus creating a hole in the layer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

As compared to Arctic, this phenomenon is distinctly pronounce over Antartic region due to -:

* Climatic & weather conditions
  ↳ cool climate favours stability of Chlorine in stratosphere
* Presence of stratospheric cloud (nauctilicious cloud) which further aids depletion.
* Cold climate & low temperature even in summer due to position at pole further leads to depletion.

Montréal Protocol. was signed in 1987 with an objective to prevent the depletion of ozone layer by banning the use of CFC's, HCFC's etc. ~~& develop new~~

Its success can be evident from following facts -:

* NASA observation about recovery of ozone layer

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* All members of United Nations are members of this protocol

* CFC's & HCFC's has been faced out & alternatives have been developed.

→ It has led an example & recent Paris agreement, kigali agreement etc. are following same global cooperation path.

Thus, Montreal Protocol has been highly successful in creating global awareness & cooperation in subverting climate change & prevent depletion of ozone layer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. 'Swachh Bharat' cannot succeed unless there is adequate management of solid waste in India. In this context, enumerate the salient features of the new Solid Waste Management Rules (SWM) 2016. Also discuss to what extent they can help in achieving the aims of 'Swachh Bharat'.

भारत में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था के बिना 'स्वच्छ भारत' अभियान सफल नहीं हो सकता। इस संदर्भ में, नए ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (SWM) नियम 2016, की मुख्य विशेषताओं को बताइए। साथ ही यह चर्चा भी कीजिए कि 'स्वच्छ भारत' के लिए स्थापित लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में वे किस सीमा तक सहायक हो सकते हैं?

→ Acc. to government statistics, India produces 62 million tonnes of Municipal solid waste every year & 81% of that waste is dumped to ground without treatment.

To curb this menace new Solid Waste Management Rules has been introduced with following features:-

* Applicable beyond Municipal Areas thus will incorporate outside slum areas
* Envisages Waste Segregation at source
* Allows Municipal ~~areas~~ bodies to levy collection fees
* Brand owner of non-biodegradable components are required to develop waste collection system.
* Fine for littering at Public places.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Swachh Bharat Mission envisages to Clean India of Solid Waste by 2019 & thus Solid Waste Management Rules are in sync with the mission. SBM targets behavioral ~~etc~~ & attitudinal change at community & individual level & measures like waste segregation at source will be a right intervention in this regard.

Also, allowing local municipal bodies to levy fees will make waste management system more efficient & self-reliant.

The onus on brand owners to develop waste collection system is a step in direction of setting accountability of corporat-es & industries towards environment which in a way SBM envisages as well.

Fine for littering at Public Places will curb littering & will keep places clean. & thus will aid in SBM.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus the new rules are completely in sync & widely appreciated. Government should try to run awareness campaigns to promote such rules & imposition & implementation of rules will be vital in success of Swachh Bharat Mission.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Despite numerous efforts by the government, the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) in India has been on the downward trend. Discuss the causes and implications of this trend. Also, suggest some measures required to improve the scenario.

सरकार द्वारा अनेकों प्रयास किए जाने के बावजूद भी, भारत में बाल लिंगानुपात (CSR) में निरंतर गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति के कारणों एवं निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही इस परिदृश्य को सुधारने के लिए आवश्यक कुछ उपायों को सुझाईए।

Despite various interventions like Beti Bachao; Beti Padhao, Laadli Lakshmi yojana etc. the Child Sex ratio has decreased from 927 in 2001 to 919 in 2011 & thus is a case of concern.

Causes of this trend

* Prevalent Patriarchy & Preference of male child.
* Increasing living cost leading to one child family & thus more towards male child.
* Technological interventions like Ultrasound etc. leading to sex selective abortions
* Exorbitant culture of dowry etc. makes girl child a burden on parents
* Patrilineal System of lineage makes girl considered as "Paraya Dhan" in family

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Implications

Declining number of females in society will lead to :-

* Adverse sex ratio
* Disruption in culture of society
* Increase in cases of Bride price, forceful marriage, abduction, rape & harassment of women
* May lead to either increase in Polyandry or many males unmarried.
* Will lead to failure of family as root of child development.
* Societal structure may change in women's favour
* Intercaste marriages may increase

Measures required

* Change in attitude & perception in society (Gender Sensitisation)
* Ban on sex-selective abortion techniques
* Stringent actions against dowry etc.
* Ban on female infanticide, incentivise & appreciate & motivate birth of girl child.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Empowerment of women → Educational
  → Political
* Women centered jobs to be promoted at village level,
* Celebrities etc. should be incultated in promotion & awareness of policy in schemes.

Schemes such as Aapki Beti Hamari Beti by Haryana Government has led to improvement in CSR in Haryana & thus such schemes should be promoted at national level.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Give an account of the causes of noise pollution and examine its impact on human health. Enumerate the steps taken by the government to deal with noise pollution.

ध्वनि प्रदूषण के कारणों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए एवं मानव स्वास्थ्य पर इसके प्रभावों का परीक्षण कीजिए। ध्वनि प्रदूषण से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को बताईए।

Acc. to WHO report, India accounts for highest number of mental health cases due to noise pollution.

Cause of Noise Pollution

- Noise from industries
- Vehicular horns & engine noise
- Sound from household, construction sites
- Arbit usage of loud speakers & music system in ceremonies parties
- Noise from defence machine testing & space vehicles
- Noise from aircraft et al.

Impact on human health

It impacts physcological health & physiological health

- leads to depression, anxiety
- Headache

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- deafness
- can hamper artery's
- increasing blood pressure, may lead to heart attack
- Affects persons mental health adversely as one also suffers from loss of memory.

Steps taken by Government

- Banning on use of loud speakers & strict prohibition from 10 pm - 6 am
- Noise pollution has been added in list of Air pollution.
- Govt. has prescribed usage of ear caps/plugs at work in noisy places etc.

However due to lack of implementation of law noise pollution continues to impact citizens of country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- decibel limit of horns should be prescribed
- Segregation of industrial, residential & market area in city planning
- Planting tree line accross the residential areas
- Creating awareness about ill-effects of sound pollution should be done.

Such actions along with stringent law & efficient implementation will help in curbing noise pollution.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 853)

Name of Candidate	Rahul Jain		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English Medium	Registration Number	24773
Center	Rajinder Nagar, Karolbagh	Date	16/08/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस पश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर काई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Discuss the issues relating to surrogacy that have been arising in India. To what extent does the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016 addresses these issues?

भारत में सरोगेसी के संबंध में अब तक उठने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। सरोगेसी (विनियमन) विधेयक, 2016 इन मुद्दों को कहां तक संबोधित करता है?

Over the years, India has been becoming a commercial surrogacy hub amounting to a $ 2 billion industry. It had following issues

* Women were forced & ~~et~~ exploited into such practices.
* issues of adoption in case twin child are born
* Amounting to sell of womb, which is ethically corrupt practice
* lack of proper care & compensation to surroga-te mother.
* Child may be exploited later & his rights in case parents are divorced.
* Growing illegal & underground activities & rising criminals middlements further leading to issues of sex trade, health issues etc.

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To curb such illegal practices & prevent the interests of mother & child. Surrogacy (regulation) Bill, 2016 has been introduced.

* It completely bans commercial surrogacy & allows altruistic surrogacy.
* Surrogate mother can be only close relative ~~with~~ while adopting parents can be married couple for 5 years.
* Further couple has to produce a certificate of issues in natural birth.
* Women can surrogate only one time that too after birth of her own child.
* Only compensation for her health & nutrition to be provided & no money trade to be done to render such services.
* It bans unmarried couple, lesbian, gay couple & unmarried or divorced singles to adopt.

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The bill tries to ban & regulate the surrogacy market. However, some of its provisions are too harsh & violates personal individual choice to choose his/her own life.

* The law may lead to increasing underground activities which may further lead to exploitation.

* Also, the law makes the potential market loss for livelihood & medical research.

However, if the issues are resolved this law carries a potential to stop corrupt & unethical practices & regulate the market ~~swiftly~~ swiftly. & thus in the long term is appreciated.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. It has been argued that many civil servants rise to higher levels of incompetence as their career advances. Examine the statement and discuss how far lateral entry and premature retirement can address the inadequacies of the bureaucracy.

यह तर्क दिया जाता रहा है कि अधिकतर सिविल सेवकों का करियर जैसे-जैसे आगे बढ़ता है, वैसे-वैसे वे अक्षमता के उच्च स्तरों पर पहुंच जाते हैं। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि पार्श्व प्रवेश (लैटरल एंट्री) और समय पूर्व सेवानिवृत्ति कहाँ तक नौकरशाही की इन कमियों का समाधान कर सकती है?

As the career advances, the nature of civil servants becomes complacent & often "squirrel nut syndrome" is seen as they tried to gain money for post retirement security & thus indulges in corruption & illegitimate activities. This is due to -:

* Stability in services (Security)
* Promotions based on heirarchy instead of merit.
* lack of managerial ethos & work culture
* lax implementation of laws
* too much discretionary powers in hands at ~~sin~~ higher levels.

~~* will bring~~ → Resistant to change due to privileges

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus with career advancement a disappointing trend is seen.

The stability of tenure is the biggest issues & thus "lateral Entry" & ~~"Post~~ "retirement Premature" can help in solving such issues.

Benefits of lateral entry & premature retirement

- It will bring fresh zeal, enthusiasm in department
- will make meritocracy over heirarchy
- will bring private work culture :- Bureaucratic work culture will be replaced by Managerial work culture thereby increasing efficiency
- will bring competitiveness & expertise
- Perform ~~or~~ & or Perish criteria will act as detterent to servants & will evade away complacency.
- Work Culture change will revive the ethics & norms

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However there are few drawbacks.

- Issue of continuity & service motive may get hampered.
- lateral entry may face oppossition & isolation from prevailing bureaucracy
- vested interests in lateral entry may lead to more scams. {nepotism & Spoils system}

Thus, the lateral entry & premature retirements are viable solutions only when the civil service reforms are taken prior. ~~to their~~

The prevailing eternal factor of elitist attitude will defeat the purpose of lateral entry & Premature retirement. Both ways lateral entry can be a better solution in this regard

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. What are the different institutional arrangements in India to promote cooperation between the Centre and States? Critically analyse the role of Inter-State Council to enhance cooperative federalism in India.
केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत में विभिन्न संस्थागत व्यवस्थाएं कौन-सी हैं? भारत में सहकारी संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में अंतर्राज्यीय परिषद की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

In a federation, the relations between Centre & States plays a vital role in functioning of democracy & many institutional arrangments has been made in this regard.

- Inter state council (Art. 262)
- National Development Council, Planning Commission
- All India Services
- Governing council of Chief Ministers, Niti Aayog
- Zonal Councils
- Empowered Committee of Finance Minister, Chief Ministers etc.
- Inter-State council for trade & commerce (Art. 304)
- Rajya Sabha as council of states
- GST Council et al..

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Inter State Council (ISC) was setup in 1990 by recommendations of Sarkaria Commission is a constitutional body to safeguards interest of states & promote cooperative federalism.

It has played a role in

- fiscal transfers
- Deployment of security in states
- on discussion on Punchi Commission recommendation for centre-state relations

However Niti Aayog & Planning Commission has overshadowed its role -:

* Since 1990, only it has met only 11 times
* It has not been given power to adjudicate disputes
* Its recommendation are advisory not binding
* It only solves Inter State disputes & not Centre-State disputes

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Thus ISC has not been used to the potential.

Punchi Commission has made following recommendations in this regard:-

- ISC should meet thrice in a year
- It should have separate secretariat to discuss & coordinate its functioning & issues
- It should be given power to adjudicate disputes

ISC being a constitutional body has far more potential than Niti Aayog & Planning Commission & thus should be used more frequently to promote cooperative federalism

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4. In view of the idea of holding simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies, discuss the advantages that its implementation would lead to and the concerns that it raises.

लोकसभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं का चुनाव एक साथ कराने के विचार के आलोक में, इसके कार्यान्वयन से होने वाले लाभों और इससे उपजने वाली समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, Primeminister & President have on multiple occassions endorsed the idea of simultaneous elections at Lok Sabha & State legislative Assemblies level.

Advantages of Simultaneous Election

→ Indian System always in election mode this leads to

→ MCC (Model Code of Conduct) enforceable most of the time

→ Government machinery involved in election round the year

→ Voters apathy.

Thus simultaneous election will lead to

→ Proper use of Government machinery for desired purpose

— MCC will not hinder developmental work.

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- Government will not take populist moves to lure voters rather real issues will be legislated
- Will cost less to exchequer
- Will reduce voter apathy & general disruptions due to elections will get reduced

However there are concerns to its implementation

* It will require a constitutional amendment as tenure of assemblies will be shortened or extended
  ↳ lack of political will hinder such development
* Issues of dissolution of assembly or lok sabha midway
* Huge machinery is required for single go elections
  - Security
  - logistics
  - manpower.
* Voters may get confuse & may not identify local issues & national issues leading

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to same party at both places.

* Present system keeps the democracy alive between two elections. (5 years)

* May lead to winning of ruling party perpetually.

Thus, though simultaneous elections are desirable, due to its implementation complexity & lack of political consensus it is uncertain in near future.

Instead electoral reforms are recommended to keep the faith of voters alive in the system & democracy.

Law Commission reports & Parliamentary Standing Committee recommendations are way forward in this regard

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5. Proliferaton of Ministries and Departments in the government not only leads to weak coordination and integration but also fragmentation of functions. Comment in the context of India.

सरकार में मंत्रालयों और विभागों का प्रसार न केवल समन्वय और समेकन को कमजोर करता है, बल्कि प्रकार्यों के विखंडन का भी मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है। भारत के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Since 1st Lok Sabha to 16th Lok Sabha the number of posts of ministers has increased vividly in coherence with increasing Ministries & departments.

Need for ministries & departments

- Increasing technicalities & work pressure on single ministries; - need for specialisation, & welfare
- Global counterparts to have international representation at global level.
- to satisfy coalition partners to form stable government.

However there are many drawbacks

- Conflicts due to overlapping powers/domain
- lack of coordination & integration across ministries (Institute Jungle)
- Over centralisation & increasing encroachment on concurrent & state subjects

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- blame game leading to ~~poo~~ poor governance.
- economic development gets hindered.

for instance, transportation ministry divided into Water, Civil Aviation, Railways etc. has led to lack of integration leading to delay in infrastructure projects

Thus, it has created many drawbacks while on other hand increasing new developments such as pollution, river cleaning etc. & sanitation had led to new ministry of Ganga rejuvenation & Sanitation which is desired.

Thus in a nutshell proliferation of Ministries & Department has both its pros & cons & thus rationalisation is required. Some of sugesstions way

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forward are -:

- those ministries which are of not much relevance today should be integrated or subsumed.
- Some ministries where decentralisation is required should be decentralised to state level.
- Where individual ministries are required as well as integrated approach is required say transport ministry, there should be one Cabinet Minister overlooking Ministers of State who are incharge of such ministries.

Thus rationalisation & Principle of Subsidarity is recommended for efficient work of ministries & department.

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6. The judiciary has been actively encroaching on the powers of legislative and executive authorities in India and in doing so has been doing a disservice to governance in the country. Discuss with examples.

भारत में न्यायपालिका सक्रिय रूप से में विधायी और कार्यकारी प्राधिकरणों की शक्तियों का अतिक्रमण करती रही है और ऐसा करते हुए यह देश में गवर्नेंस (शासन) को क्षति पहुंचाती रही है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent issues of compulsory national anthem in cinema halls & ban on liquor shops near highway has cited the cases of Judicial Overreach

Issues related to Overreach

- against principle of separation of power
- leads to legislature dependency on Judiciary ("Let the court decide" attitude prevails)
- Lack of expertise of Judiciary on Polycentric issues → leads to bad legislation
- leads to conflict between legislature & Judiciary
  ↳ vacancy in courts are offshoots of such issues
- Increasing pendency of cases in courts.

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All these hampers image of legislature in eye of citizens which hampers its day to day working & thus governance in the country.

Recent events of liquor ban & declaring rivers as living entities have even made people critical of Judiciary, which hampers Judiciary own image which is in long term a case of concern.

Thus Judiciary should try to restrain himself. There is a fine line between overreach & activism & Judiciary should restrain itself.

Rather than giving such Judgements Judiciary should ask legislature to make legislations on such issues & use overreach & encroachment as matter of last resort. (Principle of deference)

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On the other hand, Government should behave responsible and should be proactive in legislation making activity.

"Stability without change leads to disintegration. Change without stability leads to Chaos" thus both Change & Stability are required & thus both legislature & Judiciary should work in tandem to avoid conflicts. & maintain separation of power.

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7. Examine the reasons behind the government's decision to dismantle the plan-non-plan classification of expenditure. How will the new classification of schemes into 'core of the core', 'core' and 'Optional' address the shortcomings of the earlier classification?
सरकार द्वारा व्यय के योजनागत और गैर-योजनागत वर्गीकरण को समाप्त करने के निर्णय के पीछे के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। योजनाओं का 'कोर ऑफ द कोर', 'कोर' और 'वैकल्पिक (Optional)' के रूप में नया वर्गीकरण किस प्रकार पूर्ववर्ती वर्गीकरण की कमियों को दूर करेगा?

In Annual financial Statement, 2016-17 Government has dismantled the age-old practice of plan & non-plan expenditure

Reasons for such change

- Planning subsumed huge expenditure & much of the fund was used in non-planned activities
  ↳ Thus was flawed diversion.
- Will annulement of Planning Commission & end of five-year plans, this division seemed redundant
- Will provide more autonomy to government to spend as per the needs

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Further, a Committee of Chief Ministers formed by Niti-Aayog recommended a new scheme for classification of Centrally sponsered schemes into "Core of the core, Core & Optional schemes"

- It led to rationalisation of schemes
- many schemes are subsumed under umbrella schemes.
- States have been given autonomy to utilised funds as per their plans & convenience, thus more financial autonomy
- "Core of the Core" schemes are given more central assistance thus identifies grey areas of utmost importance & better targetting.
- the expenditure saved through rationalisation will be used in better implementation of schemes → thus better targetting

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The new classification aptly addresses the short comings of previous classific-ations.

- The functional & financial autonomy provided by gradation of schemes was desired for cooperative federalism
- It gives the agencies to state govern-ments & centre to focus on core of the core areas first.
- It clarifies the clear mark of centre & states share, thus better & planned use of expenditure.

The new interventions & classifications came from Chief Ministers committee & further strengthens the cooperative federalism in the country.

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8. The amendment to do away with the domicile requirement for elections to the Rajya Sabha has militated against the very purpose that guided the Constituent Assembly to create the Council of States and reduced it to a mere revising chamber. Critically analyse.

राज्य सभा में निर्वाचन हेतु अधिवास (डोमिसाइल) की अर्हता हटाने वाला संशोधन राज्यसभा बनाने के लिए संविधान सभा को निर्देशित करने वाले मूल उद्देश्यों के प्रतिकूल है और ऐसा करके इसे मात्र पुनरीक्षण सदन बना दिया गया है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Supreme Court in 2003 amended Section 3 of RPA, 1951 to do away with domicile requirement for membership of Rajya Sabha. It has created widespread issues-:

- Used and abused to park defeated, burnt politicians
- Council of States no longer a states representative rather a party representative.
- Thus a house of unfederal character
- Used widely by opposition to put leaders often disrupting the functioning & defeating bills from Lok Sabha.

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- Recent trends shows the use of Rajya Sabha by parties to park corporates etc. for getting political funding
- Also, used by parties to satisfy Coalition partners.

All this has led to degradation in membership of Rajya Sabha where members are absent or are disrupting the proceedings & thus rather than advisory chamber has turned into delaying chamber.

Punchhi Commission has made following recommendations in this regard -:

- Domicile requirement should be restored back
- Equal representation to all states.

Rajya Sabha being the upper house has a very reputed image where elderly, senior politicians & experts

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participate in policy making. Also, as a representative of states at centre it has huge potential to serve "cooperative federalism". Thus the recommendations of Punchi Commission should be adhered & implemented to strengthen the upper house.

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9. Discuss the significance of the concept of Office of Profit as enshrined in the Indian Constitution. Why has it been embroiled in controversies for a long time? Analyse the role played by judiciary in this regard.
भारतीय संविधान में यथा प्रतिष्ठापित लाभ के पद की अवधारणा के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह लंबे समय से विवादों में क्यों बना रहा है? इस संबंध में न्यायपालिका द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Article 102 & 191 of Indian Constitution states the word "Office of Profit" & debars members of Parliament & State legislatures occupying or falling in the criteria to become a member & ministers.

Significance

- Prevents independence of members
- Prevent "Conflict of interest" the minister may face while decision making
- Prevent such people from membership of the house who may make profit because of the position in the house
- It maintains the uncorruptiveness in democratic decision making.

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Controversies & issues with Office of Profit

- Posts of Parliamentary Secretary in Haryana & Delhi Government, quashed by High Court as it overruled 15% norm of 10th Schedule.
- The term is not defined explixitly anywhere in Constitution.
- The positions are vaguely introduced as an exception to the term, thereby diluting the law.
- Many Chief Ministers have accussed this provision hinders effective governance.

Judiciary's role

Judiciary has played an activist role in "Office of Profit" Cases. It has State that an position.

- appointed by government
- regulated by government
- paid salary & expenses by government.

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— removed by government et al.

fall under "Office of Profit"

- Staying the Post of Parliamentary Secretary in Delhi legislative assembly case

The issue of "Office of Profit" needs detailed law stating the norms to include or exclude the offices. Some of viable suggestions are.

- "Purely advisory bodies" & those bodies headed by minister but needed to work in tandem with ministry can be exempted.
- Rest of the bodies can be put under the clause

- The legislation of 'Office of Profit' is desired.

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10. The provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution devolve some essential powers to the lower levels in order to cater to the needs of the tribal community. Discuss, while examining the modern day challenges faced by the institutions set up under the Sixth Schedule.

संविधान की छठी अनुसूची के प्रावधान जनजाति समुदायों की आवश्यकताएं पूरा करने हेतु निचले स्तर पर कुछ आवश्यक शक्तियां प्रत्यायोजित करते हैं। छठी अनुसूची के अंतर्गत स्थापित संस्थाओं द्वारा सामना की जा रही आधुनिक समय की चुनौतियों की जांच करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए।

Sixth Schedule of constitution provides Special status for tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura & Mizoram & thus Tribal Autonomous Councils are formed.

Powers devolved to Autonomous Councils

- To regulate land activities
- Extended power to adjudicate by permission of governor
- regulate forest activities etc.
- regulate the local practices in tandem with tribal culture
- regulate Health, education, Sanitation & Other local issues etc.

The powers are devolved to self-regulate so as to protect their ethnic interests

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However the Councils today faces lots of challenges

~~Overlaps~~

- Overlapping Jurisdiction with district councils
- lack of expertise with modern amenities
- Corruption in Councils, used to seek power.
- interference by state governments
- PRI institutions are devolved more autonomy & finances as compared to councils
- Increasing jurisdiction due to increasing size & population → lack of resources to cater needs
- Issues of out migration & internal developmental activities in conflict with traditional norms
- Development & Democratic decentralisation versus customary laws.
- lack of women representation.

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Thus huge challenges are faced by the autonomous councils in day-to-day work. Government should try to strengthen the institutes.

- They should be bought under finance commission jurisdiction & should be given parity in finances with PRI's
- Women's representation should increase
- encroachment in the functional domain should be curbed
- regular elections should happen, so as to make them accountable
- Capacity building of members
  ↳ external bureaucratic support can be provided in due course of time
- reform customary laws.

A conciliatory & capacity development approach is required in strengthening governance in sixth schedule areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The political empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has not been accompanied by empowerment in other spheres. Comment. Also examine whether devolving functional autonomy, administrative support and financial resources to the PRIs can help in overcoming the issues related to PRIs.

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण को अन्य क्षेत्रों के सशक्तिकरण से संबद्ध नहीं किया गया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इसके साथ ही परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या PRIs को प्रकार्यात्मक स्वायत्तता, प्रशासनिक सहायता और वित्तीय संसाधन सौंपने से PRIs से संबंधित मुद्दों को संबोधित करने में सहायता मिल सकती है?

Though 73rd & 74th Amendment Act has given constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions, apart from Political empowerment, social, economic & cultural empowerment remains weak.

reasons for lacunae

- Prevalence of Patriarchy, Casteism, Communalism
  - → Panchayat works in lines of Castes & communities
  - → Concept of "Sarpanch Pati" has evolved
  - → Dummy Candidates are made to dilute the compulsory reservation clause

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- Lack of devolution of 4F's
  - Framework, finances, functions & functionaries
- Involvement of MLA's & MP's in Panchayat meeting
- Lack of financial autonomy by states (Abuse of Article-243(G))
- Increasing corruption in gram panchayats

Thus lack of autonomy & lax implementation of law leads to lack of desired results in PRI's.

2nd ARC & finance Commission recommends functional autonomy, administrative supports & financial resources should be devolved to achieve democratic decentralisation.

↳ Developing capacity of masses to self-govern themselves will lead to real democracy.

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Some recommendations are

- Amend Art. 243(G) → word "may" to be replaced by "shall"

- financial resources such as land tax, advertisement tax, local resources & comm-unit resource tax. et al. should be appropriated by PRI's

- Administrative infrastructure to be overhauled. PRI's may build their own administrative machinery.

- Apart from this, Use of NGO's, Civil Society to conduct Gram Sabha Proceedi-ngs & developing capacity of members are due evolutions to strengthen the institutions & attain empowerment.

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12. While it has been argued that the judiciary should be brought under RTI, a balance also needs to be maintained between independence of the judiciary and the right of people to know. In this context, discuss the pros and cons of bringing the judiciary under the ambit of RTI.

एक ओर जहां यह तर्क दिया जाता रहा है कि न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाया जाना चाहिए, वहीं दूसरी ओर न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता और लोगों के 'जानने के अधिकारों' के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखे जाने की भी आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाए जाने के पक्ष और विपक्ष पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to Information Act, 2005 is hailed as water-shed moment in democracy as it increased accountability of administrative machinery. However Judiciary, the biggest supported of RTI has kept itself away from its domain.

Pros of bringing Judiciary under RTI

- Will bring accountability & transparency in Judiciary (appointments & decision making & use of contempt power)
- Judges will become more sincere, disciplined in decision making → effective decisions will be made
- Will be exemplary to bring more bodies under its ambit in future.

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- will imbibe citizens trust in judiciary.

Cons. of bringing judiciary

- will undermine the Judiciary's independence in decision making
- RTI's will be mainly on nitty gritty's of Judges decision making. thus will affect Judges independence
- will be used by ~~ad~~ administration to curtail judiciary.
- will increase pendency of cases as resources have to be diverted in answering RTI's

Independence of Judiciary is foremost requirement in federation & democracy. Thus anything compromising independence should be curtailed..

The present system of RTI in Judiciary where administrative part

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Comes under RTI which Judiciary remains exempted prevents Judges independence & is righteous. However, opacity with reference to appointment, promotions & transfers are critical. Thus rather than RTI, a fixed memorandum of procedure should be developed. & the proceedings should be in written rather than oral discussions. The minu-tes of meeting's of collegium should be made open.

The recent initiative of video record-ing by Judiciary is good step & a progressive step to promote transpare-ncy & is appreciated, & in future RTI can be gradually imposed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Differentiate between pressure groups and political parties. It is often said that pressure groups are primarily a consequence of inadequacies of the political parties in India. Discuss the above statement in the context of rising environmental protection groups.

दबाव समूहों और राजनीतिक दलों के बीच अंतर बताईए। प्रायः यह कहा जाता है कि दबाव समूह मुख्य रूप से भारत में राजनीतिक दलों की अयोग्यता का परिणाम हैं। पर्यावरण संरक्षण समूहों की बढ़ती संख्या के संदर्भ में ऊपर्युक्त कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Both Pressure groups & Political Parties has wide representation & determines Public Policy & decision making, they are widely different in structure, ideology et al.

* Political Parties try to seek power while pressure group doesn't
* Political Parties has wide membership as compared to pressure group
* Political Parties has multiple dimensions of agender while Pressure groups has specific sector related agendas.
* Political Parties majorly uses constitutional means pressure groups uses both constitutio-nal & disruptive means.
* Political Parties have ideologies but Pressure group may not have it.

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The rise of Pressure groups in environmental governance is majorly due to inadequacies of political parties.

- Parties announces river cleaning projects, dam rehabilitation projects but often donot adheres to it or takes long time to implement this.
  ↳ to cater people's demand NGO's & Pressure groups play decisive & emerging role.
- Corporates are funding partners of Political Parties & thus Parties have limited say & nexus with Corporates, thereby hampering environmental governance.
  ↳ Pressure groups discloses the gaps & nexus & pressurise government to take action
- Political Parties lacks expertise & People's connect to solve environmental issues where Pressure groups yet again play emergent role.

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Thus, it is majorly due to fallouts of governments policies & lack of proper implementation Pressure groups emerge to protect environment and play a decisive role in preserving it.

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14. Give an account of the factors responsible for the limited success of Lok Adalats. What measures are required to ensure that Lok Adalats function as an effective dispute redressal mechanism?
लोक अदालतों की सीमित सफलता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण दीजिए। लोक अदालतें प्रभावी विवाद निवारण तंत्र के रूप में कार्य करें, इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जाने आवश्यक हैं?

Lok Adalats are Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanism established after Legal Service Act, 1987. Though it has helped in reducing pendency of cases, the success has been limited

Reasons for limited success

- Conciliatory Mechanism : Both parties need to make consensus → often not possible
- lack of presence of lok adalats at district level.
- Lack of awareness among people about the existence of such mechanisms
- Supreme Court taking up cases via. special leave petition despits its binding nature
- Lack of infrastructure, judges & lawyers to impart free legal services.
- Higher cases cannot be solved by conciliation & thus has its own limitation.

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Measures required to reform lok Adalats

- Establish Lok Adalats at district level courts with proper infrastructure
- Dedicated Jury & mediators to be identified & registered.
- Awareness should be created.
- Staff should be trained for efficient work
- Apex Court should restrain itself from taking up cases via. SLP.
- Technical intervention to link lawyers to rural & poor people should be made.

Providing free legal services to the poor has been envisaged as duty of State in Art. 39-A of constitution & thus efforts should be made to strengthen Lok Adalats.

Other institutions of Alternate Dispute Redressal should also be strengthened on similar lines so as to reduce the load of Lok Adalats in future.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What do you understand by Inner Line Permit (ILP)? Critically examine the demand of Manipuri people for the implementation of ILP in the state. What possible measures can be taken to resolve the deadlock over this issue?

आप *इनर लाइन परमिट (ILP)* से क्या समझते हैं? राज्य में ILP लागु करने की मणिपुरी लोगों की मांग का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। इस मुद्दे पर गतिरोध का समाधान करने के लिए क्या संभव उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Inner Line Permit was introduced by Britishers in pre-Independence India in hilly areas of North-East to preserve the local interests from external population. Presently, it exists in some parts of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland etc.

Demands for extension for ILP has been made by Manipuri People & Manipur legislative Assembly even sent three bill in this regard for President Assent.

Implications of demand

- Violative of Article-19 i.e. freedom to freely roam around any part of country.
- Will make Manipur isolated & thus against national integration.

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- Not a demands of entire manipuri community but on Meiti Community. Nagas & Kukas are against such permit.
- Will create a domino effect, as every state will then try to seek such permits to prevent their interests
- Against the ethos of democracy.

The tribal culture of the Manipuri People is important to be preserved but Inner Line Permit will make them more isolated & will be undoing the work done post-independence to bring them under democracy & federal structure.

Thus, ILP is not a solution in this regard. Rather, mechanisms existing in constitution to provide autonomous Councils etc should be extended, more economic integration should be done

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Lastly, the measures should be in consonance with the interests of all communities so as to prevent & curb the insurgency.

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16. Government advertisements have often been viewed as misuse of taxpayer's money for enhancing the image of political parties. Discuss in the light of recent SC rulings. Also enumerate the recommendations made by the Twentieth Law Commission to address the issue of paid news and political advertisements.

सरकारी विज्ञापनों को प्रायः राजनीतिक दलों की छवि का महिमामंडन करने के लिए करदाताओं के पैसे के दुरुपयोग के रूप में देखा जाता है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के नवीनतम निर्णयों के आलोक में इस पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके साथ ही *पेड न्यूज* और राजनीतिक विज्ञापनों के मुद्दे का समाधान करने के लिए 20वें विधि आयोग द्वारा की गई अनुशंसाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

→ Increasing use of Government Advertisements to enhance the image of political parties & self by citing consumer awareness has been restricted & criticised by Apex Court in Common Cause Case, 2015.

Apex Court has banned the use of Party Symbol, the photos of minister & leaders except President, Vice President & CJI (though later broadened) to curb such issues.

Issues of Government Advertisements

- Misuse of taxpayers money for personal benefits
- May lead to "Fake News", "Paid News"

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- Distorts level playing field during elections in favour of ruling party
- Keeps working of Government in election mode perennially as they try to take populist measures to sway voters
- The correlation of increasing awareness with advertisements is not seen, thus it is a wasteful use of resources.

Thus, SC interventions are Justified in this regard.

Twentieth law commission has made recommendations to address issues of Paid News & Political Advertisement

- ~~Ins~~ Include "Paid News" as electoral offence in section of corrupt practices of RPA
- Define the terms "Paid News", "Advertisements" & prescribe standards in RPA so as to give binding guidelines to Parties.

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- Monitor the finances & transactions between political party & media so as to keep a vigil on the corrupt practices. ECI should take steps in this regard.

The recommendations are at par to check the issues of paid news & should be followed in letter & spirit.

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17. In a paradigmatic shift from the command and control approach of the past, NITI Aayog accommodates diverse points of view in a collaborative, rather than confrontationist setting. Comment.

प्रतिमानी परिवर्तन (paradigmatic shift) के तहत, पूर्ववर्ती कमांड एंड कंट्रोल (कमान और नियंत्रण) के दृष्टिकोण से परे नीति आयोग अब टकराव की बजाय सहयोगी विचार के साथ विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों का समायोजन करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

National Institute for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog replaced Planning Commission & has been seen as paradigm shift from previous approach.

- Planning commission rather than think-tank became more of a ministry & controlled the financial autonomy by planned expenditure
  - ↳ NITI Aayog is a Policy based Think tank & has been done away with the Planned Expenditure & financial powers
- Planning Commission was seen with working primarily with the centre & involved in policy making part. Niti Aayog on other hand is working on policy making & policy implementation part so as to make the policy successful.

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Thus there is a shift from command & control approach.

Niti Aayog works on principles of Cooperative federalism

- Governing Council of CM's plays a crucial role
- Sub commitees are formed under CM's to give interest to demands of states
- Interventions are made via hand-holding approach, so as to strengthen the infrastructure at grass root levels in states

It also works on principle of competitive federalism. It has introduced indexes in Health, Education so as to have a healthy competition between the states so as to have a prosperous economic growth. & an inclusive one.

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- It also has wide representation from industries, agriculture etc. as sectorwise experts are made members into it.
- The inclusion of intellectual & academicians brings global best practices on table

• Thus in a nutshell all stakeholders are given due representation & voice & the collaborative setting is desired & appropriate for policy making.

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18. Vast powers have been vested in the office of the Speaker to strengthen the democratic institutions of the parliamentary system, and not to stifle dissent or protest in the House. Comment in the context of India.

लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष को व्यापक शक्तियां वस्तुतः संसदीय प्रणाली की लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं को मजबूत बनाने के लिए निहित की गई हैं, न कि सदन में असहमति या विरोध को दबाने के लिए। भारत के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Article 93 of Indian Constitution describes the position & role of ~~Sep~~ Speaker of Lok Sabha as presiding officer of the house.

Powers of Speaker

- He presides over Parliamentary meetings.
- Conducts disciplined & smooth functioning
- Decides on daily agendas etc. as head of Business advisory committee
- He/she has the power to declare ordinary bill as money bill
- He/she is the deciding authority in case of Anti-defection / defection cases (X schedule)
- Presides in Joint meeting of both the houses.

To conduct efficient & smooth functioning of house, Speaker should be impartial & non-~~pat~~ partisoned.

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However, by convention the Position of Speaker is always for ruling party & thus the person nominated is inclined towards ruling majority.

Issues with Position of ~~Sp~~ Speaker

- Abuse of Power in cases of money bill
- Not a competent authority to decide on cases of Defection { Ex. Speaker's have themselves stated the same)
- Disruptions in the houses, shows inability of speakers in controlling the house.
- favoured bias towards ruling party, maligns the image of post.

The impartiality & non-pattisanship of Speaker is desired & following suggestions can work in this regard -:

- Power to adjudicate on Defection issues should be transferred to President who would act on advice of ECI

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- On lines of UK Constitution:
  - A committee of three members should be made to decide on issues of money bill
- Speaker should resign from the party post election
- "Code of Ethics" should be made & preached to Parliamentarians so as to curb disruptions.

Thus, regulations & broad based committee to aid speaker will strengthen the accountability & prevent misuse of power by ruling parties.

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19. Tenth Schedule of the Constitution and the subsequent amendments have failed at solving the problem of defections and opportunistic politics. Critically analyse.

संविधान की दसवीं अनुसूची और पश्चातवर्ती संशोधन दलबदल और अवसरवादी राजनीति की समस्या को हल करने में विफल रहे हैं। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Tenth Schedule of constitution was enacted by 52nd Amendment Act, 1985 to ~~sub~~ curb defections in the polity. It was further strengthened by 91st Amendment Act, 2003.

Success of the Act

- Helped in curbing defections as compared to 1975-85 era.
- Curbs arbitrary allocation of ministerial post by applying 15% Norm.
- has strengthened democracy along party lines

However despite successes, it is evident as failure in recent issues of defection in Arunachal Pradesh etc..

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failure of Act

- It fails to check mass defections'
- It fails to differentiate between defection & dissent
- Position of Speaker as deciding authority is abused.
  - ↳ no time frame mentioned to take decisions
  - ↳ speaker takes decision along his ex-Party lines
- Judiciary has no role in pre-judgement phase.
- Coalition defection are not addressed
- Posts like Parliamentary Secretary etc are created violating the act.

Thus, it has partly succeeded but majorly failed in curbing opportunistic defection in rising era of coalition politics.

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Tenth Schedule has to be Strengthened to reduce the defections.

Some recommendations

- Power to decide cases should be transferred to "President" who is to be advised by ECI.
- Bring "Coalition defection" cases under the purview of law.
- Prescribe a time line to solve the issue
- Strengthen the position of speaker to keep it neutral & non-partisened.

Curbing defection will reform democratic decision making & will reduce money power in politics & thus reforms are required.

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20. It is the Parliamentary system, with its basis on constant accountability, accommodation and inclusion, which can best serve the needs of the country. Examine, keeping in mind the arguments that are periodically put forward for adopting the Presidential system in India.

निरंतर जवाबदेही, समायोजन और समावेश पर आधारित संसदीय प्रणाली ही देश की आवश्यकताओं की सर्वोत्तम तरीके से पूर्ति कर सकती है। भारत में समय-समय पर राष्ट्रपति प्रणाली अपनाने हेतु प्रस्तुत किये जाने वाले तर्कों को ध्यान में रखते हुए परीक्षण कीजिए।

Constitution forefathers in Constitution has mentioned the Parliamentary System instead of Presidential system.

Reasons for Parliamentary System

- It is more accountable
- It is more inclusive & accomodative to all sections of society
- Historically we had familiarity with Parliamentary system - Act of 1919, 1935, Nehru Committee report 1928..

However, often a debate to switch over to Presidential form emerges:

Advantages of Presidential system over Parliamentary System

- It is more stable
- It provides more wider choice to choose ministers

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- The candidate is true & direct representative of people
- Political parties has to reform themselves to put their best candidate
- it is in true spirit with doctorine of separation of powers.
- it is much efficient system than the latter

However there are certain drawbacks

- Often there is conflict between executive & legislature
- not representative to minorities
- may lead to authoritarian government
- less accountable as compared to parliamentary system.

In a country with wide social, religious linguistics & ethnic diversity & as a developing nation accountability & inclusivity is preferred over stability

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& gridlock.

The prevalent issues of Corruption, efficiency, criminalisation of polity rather needs to be reformed instead of switching to Presidential system.

The electoral reforms, Internal Party democracy & increasing Parliamentary democracy & strengthening existing mechanism will yield better results than a switch.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 859)

Name of Candidate	Rahul Jain (24773)		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	24773
Center	ORN	Date	27/07/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Analyse the reasons behind the demand for linguistic provinces and apprehensions among the national leadership on this issue after independence. Also explain how this issue was resolved.

   स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत भाषाई प्रांतों की मांग एवं इस मुद्दे पर राष्ट्रीय नेतृत्व के बीच आशंकाओं के निहित कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार किया गया था?

→ The demand for liguistic provinces was one of the major issues in front of government post independence. The reasons behind demand as as follows-:

* Historical factors
  → Hapazard distribution by britishers based on annexation & conquest
  → Political mobilization by congress in 1921 based on linguistics lines
* language as a tool of development
  → for teaching at primary level in mother tongue
  → for administrative convenience
  → for connective people with government work
  → Language associated with culture & customs of people.

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Post independence national leadership was against linguistic provinces because.

* it was assumed it will undermine nations unity & sovereignity
* for Economic, social & holistic development integrated nation was necessary.
* Owing to wars, famines etc. the government wanted to delay this issue.
* JVP committee & Dhar committee recommended against linguistic reorganisation.

However, post the death of freedom fighter Potty Srimalu in 1953 during fast, Andhra Pradesh was created on linguistics lines.

Later State ~~reog~~ reorganisation committee under Fazal Ali was created which recommend-ed reorganisation on basis of linguistic identity. & thus State reorganisation act was passed in 1956 & 14 states were created.

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Thus, as we see today the states were created on basis of language & it has not only led to development of states but also has strengthened the Indian federation. & proves the cause for linguistic reorganisation of states.

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2. What were the factors that led to the declaration of Emergency in 1975? Why is it considered as the dark period of Indian democracy? In this context, discuss the response to the imposition of emergency among the masses, media and political class.

1975 में आपातकाल की घोषणा के पीछे कौन-से कारक थे? इसे भारतीय लोकतंत्र का काला अध्याय क्यों माना जाता है? इस संदर्भ में, आपातकाल के आरोपण के प्रति जन-साधारण, मीडिया और राजनीतिक वर्ग के मध्य प्रतिक्रिया पर चर्चा कीजिए।

→ National Emergency was declared in 1975 by the then government based on ground of "internal disturbance" because of following reasons-:

* Protest by students & political leaders under JP Narayan was considered as act of subversion by government.
* "Total revolution" objective of coup by army & police led to ~~situation~~ fear of situation of law & order distortion.
* Then government states the role of external actors in unrest in country
* Emergency was justified on ground of social & economic development by then government.

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It is considered as one of the darkest phase of Indian democracy. During emergency

* Press freedom was curbed
* Parliament's role was subverted
* Opposition political parties & leaders were arrested
* Freedom of expression, against government was taken as an act of offence
* Forced Sterilisation was done to curb population growth.
* Many state governments were dissolved
* Administrative machinery was crippled.
* Judiciary was made puppet [ADM Jabalpur Case]

Thus, the basis principles of constitution were violated & the institution of democracy were given a back seat & authoritarian rule was set up.

Response

→ Masses :- for short term due to decrease in inflation they were silent. However

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it was widely opposed & by the end of emergency, congress was defeated due to widespread resentment.

Media -: Media's freedom was curbed & their freedom depended on their patronage towards government. Some media houses were vocal against the repression but many remained silent

Political Class → Most of the leaders were jailed. However, later leaders joined together formed an alliance & defeated the then government & marked new era in Indian politics.

The imposition of emergency was a lesson learnt to Indian Democracy & many amendments were made to strengthen the federation & thus Democracy was strengthened as we see today.

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3. Though India was facing several difficult problems, it has been argued that Lal Bahadur Shastri's government did not deal with them in a decisive manner and followed a policy of drift instead. Critically discuss.

हालांकि उस समय भारत कई कठिन समस्याओं का सामना कर रहा था, किंतु यह तर्क प्रस्तुत किया जाता है कि लालबहादुर शास्त्री कालीन सरकार उनसे निर्णायक तरीके से नहीं निबट सकी और इसके बजाय किसी तरह धारा में बहते रहने की नीति (पॉलिसी ऑफ ड्रिफ्ट) का पालन किया गया। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

→ After the death of Pt. Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri was made prime minister of country in 1964. He faced following challenges:-

* famine, draught leading to agrarian crises
* Issue of language & widespreed agression in southern states
* War with Pakistan in 1965
* US blockade of wheat due to Indopak war.
* Issues of secession & feud in Punjab, Goa, Kashmir.

Shastriji's government is often criticised for not dealing with above matters decisively & thus is considered as weak government which followed

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policy of drift.

However, this is true for first few months of his government while in later half he took some decisive decisions:-

* Opening of new front against Pakistan; leading to decisive victory.
* Launched Green revolution which under later governments led to India's food sufficiency
* Resolved the issue of language by passing Language act & solved issue amicably
* Gave slogan of "Jai Jawaan, Jai Kisan" which gave moral boost to farmers & Soldiers during difficult times
* Set up of PMO, which even exists today as important institute in Indian government.

Therefore to criticize Shastriji for not playing a decisive role is undermining

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his contribution. Though not as Charismatic leader as Pt. ~~Neh~~ Nehru, but he was a great leader who led the country in a difficult time & successfully took it out of it.

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4. Events around the globe at beginning of the last decade of 20th century, influenced multiple changes in India which had long lasting consequences. Comment.

20वीं सदी के अंतिम दशक के आरंभ में विश्व भर में हुई घटनाओं ने भारत में विविध परिवर्तनों को प्रभावित किया जिसके दीर्घ कालीन परिणाम हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

→ Last decade of 20th Century, had a series of events which has influenced India in almost every sphere ~~of its~~ & has consequences. Some of the events were:-

* disintegration of USSR, End of cold war
* Set up of WTO
* Sustainable development concept "Brundtland Commission Report) & Rio conference, 1992
* Concept of Good Governance by World bank

Influence on India

* Political & Administrative
  → democratic decentralisation by 73rd & 74th Amendment Act.
  → Concept of Good Governance introduced.

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* Economic → Policy of liberalisation & Privatisation.
  → Emergence of services sector
  → End of license Raj.
  → Revamp of Indian Economy & Indian Foreign Reserves

* International →
  → End of isolation due to cold war
  → Foreign Policy was recaliberated
  Introduced { ↳ Look East Policy
  ↳ Neighbourhood first Policy }
  → Relations with developed countries improved.

* Social →
  → Impact of Globalisation → Western thoughts → modern ideas
  → Decline of Caste barriers
  → Women empowerment, improvement in position in society

However, many such changes had negative consequences too -:
* Decline in agriculture sector.
* Indian Culture got degraded due to western influx.

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* Societal disparities increased.
* Environmental Pollution increased.
* Commodification of women, increase in crime rates etc.

Though the developments of last decade of 20th century had few negative repurcussions, it has in overall context made India emerge as growing ~~nation~~ progressive nation.

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5. In the context of Punjab crisis it can be argued that language, religion and regionalism combined into a potentially explosive situation which political elites struggled to contain. Examine.

पंजाब संकट के संदर्भ में यह तर्क दिया जा सकता है कि भाषा, धर्म और क्षेत्रवाद के सम्मिश्रण ने संभावित विस्फोटक स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी जिसे नियंत्रित करने के लिए राजनीतिक संभ्रान्त वर्ग ने संघर्ष किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

→ The issue of Punjab & demand for a separate "Punjab Suba" was a major challenge to government in mid 1970's. The situation went terrible, violent & explosive due to following-:

(i) Rise of Akali Dal as religious & political representative of sikhs.
↳ it stated religion & politics in sikhs cannot be separated & Akali Dal is the sole representative
→ It made SGPC work under its control.

(ii) Demand of separate majority sikh state of Punjab by Master Tara Singh separating Hindus from sikhs was an sub-nationalistic act.

Post separation the contentious issue of Chandigarh as capital, which later by a Committee awarded to Haryana led to the widespread resentment & rise of regional voices

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(iii) Language was a major contentious issue. The imposition of Punjabi in schools for non-punjabi communities. & making Gurumukhi as sole script for Punjabi & not Devanagari led to contentions and clashes

Thus the factor of language, regionalism & religion led to conflict between the Hindus - Sikhs in Punjab. This was further aroused by political parties which made it explosive leading to increase in terrorist activities & separatist tendencies in Punjab. So much so that the political elites like Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India failed to contain it & was pressurised to accept their certain demands which led to further issues. such as river water disputes etc. which persists even today.

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6. The role of women since independence has not been confined to issues of women alone, rather they have played an important role in the issues related to peasants, tribals, farmers, trade unions and environment. Discuss.

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से महिलाओं की भूमिका केवल महिलाओं के मुद्दे तक ही सीमित नहीं रही है, बल्कि उन्होंने खेतिहरों, आदिवासियों, किसानों, ट्रेड-यूनियनों एवं पर्यावरण से संबंधित मुद्दों पर भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

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7. Not only was Japan able to escape imperialist control, it also underwent a process of modernization that enabled her to emerge as a world power. Discuss. Also analyse the reasons for emergence of 'military-fascism' in Japan.

जापान स्वयं को न केवल साम्राज्यवादी नियंत्रण से छुटकारा दिलाने में सक्षम रहा था बल्कि यह आधुनिकीकरण की प्रक्रिया मे भी गुजरा जिसने उसे विश्व शक्ति के रूप में उभरने में सक्षम बनाया। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, जापान में 'सैन्य-फासीवाद' के उद्भव के कारणों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ Japan's policy of isolation for 200 years led to its prevention from imperialism but the pressure from US & other powers to open its ports led Japan to revert its policy.

Old monarch was disbanded & new Monarch Meiji was placed & Japan started integrating with world & take measures to develop economic as well as education, democracy etc. in name of "Meiji Restoration 1868"

Within 4 decades, Japan had high exports & achieved educational heights but the conditions of peasents & workers remained dismal.

Meiji Restoration 1868 → Economic reform
→ Political reform
→ Educational refor

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Also, though monarch-democracy was installed, parliament remained week & was majorly ruled by monarch & elites.

The great depression of 1929 made Japan suffer a setback & there was widespread discontent against the rulers led to rise of "military fascism" in Japan.

Reasons for emergence :-

* Growing exports required resources & thus annexations of neighbours territory.
* To curb dissent of people, against monarch, military was given huge power which backfire -d as military replaced Parliament & monarch
* Weak Parliament.
* Widespread discontent among peasents & workers
* Fear of rising power of US in Pacific
* Great depression of 1929 hamperd economic growth

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Thus with "Meiji Restoration of 1868" & fall of Europe post world war I gave opportunity to Japan to become global superpower. While Global depression, fear of US in Pacific region & need for resources turned it into military fascism.

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8. In what ways did Cuba play a siginificant role in shaping the cold war? Analyse the factors that led to the period of détente between the United States and USSR.

क्यूबा ने शीत-युद्ध को आकार प्रदान करने में किस प्रकार एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वहन किया? संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका एवं सोवियत संघ के बीच तनाव-शैथिल्य (détente) की अवधि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

⇒ Cuba, post 1956 was a major issue of contention between US & USSR and almost led world on brink of World War 3.

* Fidel Castro overthrew Batista, US backed ruler and overtook rule. This led to rise of animity between Cuba & US

* US imposed sanctions which led USSR develop proximity towards Cuba.

* US CIA invasion of Bay of Pigs, 1961 led Castro turn Cuba into a Socialist/Communist nation & the capitalist class was ruled out. USSR backed Cuba

* Cuban Missile Crisis :- In 1962, USSR placed nuclear missile in Cuba directing towards US making an act of placing it in US backyard.

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Cuban missile crisis led to the conditions of a war. However, with diplomacy & negotiations missiles were replaced.

Thus Cuba played a significant role in increasing discontent as well as initiation of negotiations between superpowers during Cold war.

Period of detente means peace process which led to end of cold war. Following were the factors-:

* Long war in Korea, Cuba, Vietnam made both powers realise the need for peace as war was hampering both.
* Rise of third front as Non-Alignment Movement with 120 Nations remaining neutral & pressuring for normal.
* UN's efforts
* Political Conditions in Soviet Union :- Rise of discontent against socialist ideas due to

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lack of growth in East compared to west

* Present leadership in both nations were not as radical as Stalin, etc...

Thus all factors led to negotiations, discussions & with disintegration of USSR the Cold war came to an end in 1991.

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9. The events that led to the American Revolution had causes rooted in the social, economic, political and ideological context of that time. Elaborate. Also, bring out the influence that the American Revolution had on the French Revolution.

जो घटनाएं अमेरिकी क्रान्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी रहीं, उनकी जड़ें उस समय के सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक एवं वैचारिक संदर्भ में निहित थी। सविस्तार बताईए। साथ ही, फ्रांसीसी क्रान्ति पर अमेरिकी क्रान्ति के प्रभावों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

→ American Revolution (1765-83) had its deep roots in social, economic, political & ideological context -:

Economic Causes →
- → British Policy of Merchantilism
- → Imposition of harsh laws
  - → Triangular Trade Pack
  - → High export & import duties on trade other than Britain
  - → Sanction on iron & textile industries
  - → Use of only british ships for trade
  - → Tax on basic commodities such as Tea etc.

These factors inhibited Economic growth of US

Political →
- → no representation of US in parliament
- → imposition of rules, laws without representation caused resentment.

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→ Social :- ① Rising middle class
② Growing sense of Nationalism amongst migrants that we are one & not migrants from Britain but US citizens

→ ideological
↳ Rise of philosophers & ideologists such as John Locke etc. which propagated "Rule of law", equality.
→ Rise of ideal of liberty & free trade

All these factors led to rise of leaders like George Washington which led US towards freedom from British rule.

American revolution had widespread effect on revolutions round the world. It had huge impact on french revolution -:
→ General Laffayette which joined US side for war also led french revolution
→ Widespread discontent among citizens due to huge army expenses ~~of~~ on american war
→ ideas of equality, liberty etc. made citizens fight for democracy against monarch.

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Thus the domino effect of American revolution led to French revolution & also awakened nationalism in other parts of the world.

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10. Examine the root causes behind ethnic assertion and secessionist tendencies by various tribal communities of Northeast India. Also discuss why institutional mechanisms for their accomodation and assimilation have proved to be ineffective.

पूर्वोत्तर भारत के विभिन्न जनजातीय समुदायों द्वारा नृजातीय दावों एवं पृथकतावादी प्रवृत्तियों के पीछे निहित मूल कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि उनके समायोजन एवं एकीकरण के लिए संस्थागत तंत्र क्यों अप्रभावी सिद्ध हुए हैं?

→ Since independence N.E. India has suffered ethnic assertion & secessionist tendencies & has been a challenge to Indian unity & sovereignity. The root causes are as follows -:

* 200 years of British rule created widesp-read differences & North East was alienated from rest of India
* Negligence of growth of North East for many years post independence led to economic & social disparity
* Racial discrimination against Northeast People.
* Geographical restrictions to development
* Role of external state & non-state actors

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in region (Porous Borders)

* Entire Northeast despite having wide ethnic & cultural diversity is often seen as single entity, thus leading to ~~lack~~ of negligence of ethnicity & local customs

Institutional mechanisms

* Policy of Tribal Panchsheel by Pt. Nehru
* Autonomous councils for tribal areas
* Special Protection via, Schedule 5, Schedule 6 & Special Category status
* Imposition of laws like Inner line Permit etc.
* Protective policy of assimilation & accomodation.
* Peace Accords with ethnic groups such as Naga Accord & Mizo Accords
* Special Packages for Northeast development.
* Separate North East Zonal Council

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However, inspite of such nobel measures the policy of assimilation & accomodation seems ineffective due to following reasons-:

* Political vested interests
* Prevalance of racism against North Eastern people in mainland India. They often seen with suspicion, & faces violente attacks etc.
* External Actors continues to provide safe heavens to vested radical groups.
* Lack of development (socio-economic) due to negligence of law, lack of political will & geographical hinderances

North East has huge potential in terms of its strategic location & thus the legislations/Acts should be followed both in letter & spirit for development of region.

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11. Discuss the immediate challenges faced by India in the process of nation building and ways in which these were sought to be addressed in the first few decades. Also examine whether some of these challenges still persist.

भारत द्वारा राष्ट्र निर्माण की प्रक्रिया में सामना की गयी तात्कालिक चुनौतियों एवं आरम्भिक कुछ दशकों में इनका समाधान करने हेतु अपनाए गए तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या इनमें से कुछ चुनौतियाँ अभी भी विद्यमान हैं?

→ After the partition of 1947; the new nation India faced following Challenges:-

* Integration of Princely states.
* Rehabilitation & resettlement of migrants
* Curb the communal rights in nation.
* Development of economic sectors & reduce poverty
* Development of Constitution favourable (acceptable) to all.
* Elections of biggest democracy.
* Reorganisation of states

The above issues were adressed by the zeal of democracy & Political will

* Princely states were integrated with India by negotiations, pressure etc. by

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Sardar Patel & V.P. Menon.

* Rehabilitation & resettlement was done using existing administrative machinery cunicably

* for economic development planned approach was followed, & Planning Commission was set up & 1st Five Year Plan was introduced.

→ India followed Mixed Economy system. to spur economic & social growth

→ Constituent Assembly deliberated vigorously for years to develop the most successful & live constitution of the world. with. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar playing decisive role.

→ Land reforms, elections & linguistic reorganisation of states was done to curb secessionist demands

Thus the efforts by Indian Political System in 1st decade led to the

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development of nation as we see today. However, some of the issues still persists

* 25% of more of the population is still below poverty line
* High case of Infant mortality, maternal mortality still persists.
* Secessionist Demands still persists
* Social evils like Caste system, Dowry, Child marriage still prevalent

Thus, Gandhiji's Dream of "Wiping tears from every eye" has not been yet acheived.

However, though a lot has been acheived & lot remains to be acheived & thus India should strive hard to acheive its full potential.

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12. The transformation in agriculture was also reflected in social as well as political relations in India. Analyse in the context of green revolution and rise of a new agrarian class.

कृषि क्षेत्र में आया परिवर्तन भारत में सामाजिक और साथ ही राजनीतिक संबंधों में भी परिलक्षित हुआ था। हरित क्रान्ति एवं नवीन कृषि वर्ग के उदय के संदर्भ में इस तथ्य का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ Green revolution of 1960 – 1970, not only marks a special role in economic but also in social & political arena of India.

Social Arena :-

- led to increase in farmers income thus improved living standards & health indicators & social indicators
- Green revolution led to regional disparities as it centered only in Western India
- led to disparity in society as big & large farmers got most from it due to lack of land reforms.
- deprived peasants & share croppers
  ↳ led to increase in farmer suicides
  ↳ migration of workers
  ↳ social deprivation of peasent class.

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Political Arena

- led to emergence of caste & class based political groups.
  ↳ Zamidars & large farmers formed Unions to prevent their vested interests
- Increased use of farmers crisis as Political tool in elections
- Regional disparities led to rise of Secessionist tendency & demand for new states.

All these factors futher led to division of politics on caste lines & futher led to "Criminalisation of Politics"

- Rise of new agrarian class which initially left agriculture due to its dismal performance find it again lucrative.

In long term, the rise of demand for backward class reservation by

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Socially forward ~~cto~~ castes like Marathas, Jats etc are due to failure of Green revolution.

Thus, the transformation of Agriculture due to green revolution led to wide social & political disparities & thus increases the need for land reforms & Green revolution - II in remaining India for real upliftment of farmers.

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13. Examine the factors that resulted in the formation of Non Aligned Movement (NAM). What was the significance of the movement in the international arena? Also assess the relevance of the movement in the contemporary world.

गुट निरपेक्ष आंदोलन (NAM) के गठन हेतु जिम्मेदार कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। तत्कालीन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परिदृश्य में इस आंदोलन का क्या महत्व था? साथ ही, समकालीन विश्व में इस आंदोलन की प्रासंगिकता का भी आकलन कीजिए।

→ Non-aligned movement was started in 1961 in Belgrade conference.. The factors which led to formation of NAM are as follows-:

* Development of bipolar world due to cold war enmity between USA & USSR pressurised nations to join any group.
* New emerging Asian, African nations realised the need for development & neutral policy towards war.
* Emergence of Internationalist leaders like Pt. Nehru (India), President Nasser (Egypt) etc.. who promoted global peace

Thus the need of Policy of neutrality towards cold war led to the formation of NAM

NAM was extremely significant development in world politics-:

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* It provided a 3rd route to world nations to reduce the chances of war
* It provided the route to economic, social & cultural development of new nations
* It played extreme role in solving disputes & negotiation between superpowers at internat-ional level.
* It gave voice to rising aspirations of new emerging nations at international level.
* Promoted global peace & harmony
* Nations like India recalibrated their foreign policy of Multivector approach due to NAM.

Thus NAM emerged as a 3rd front in the bipolar world & provided new path of peace in global arena.

Today, with increasing multipolarity & rising protectionism, NAM has lost its relevance in foreign policy's of countries

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like India, Egypt etc. However, it is still relevant today. NAM at present has 120 members & can be used as a tool for economic, political, social reforms at global reforms. NAM can be a tool for fighting against terrorism, international cyber issues & against rising protectionism. It can well be used for UNSC reforms as well.

Thus for emerging nation like India, NAM still has huge relevance & should be an integral part of its foreign policy. South-South cooperation is an utopian concept without NAM.

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14. The disintegration of Soviet Union was followed by a transition in both economic and political spheres. Analyse.

सोवियत संघ के विघटन के पश्चात् आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक दोनों क्षेत्रों में परिवर्तन हुआ। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ Post the disintegration of USSR in 1991, the newly independent nations faced following issues:-

① At Political level :- Change from communist form to democratic form of government

② At economic front
↳ Integration with global trade
→ Assisting & inviting private players to setup industries
→ Increasing the income of farmers, peasents etc.

③ Social front
↳ Removal of Poverty & stand in coherence with western Europe.
→ Education & health improvement of citizens.

Thus the disintegration of USSR led to a widespread transition of nations

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from communist to democratic form in political while restricted to open trade in economic spheres.

~~However~~, The above challenges was solved with assistance & mutual cooperation.

* The political will of leaders & nationalism in citizens led them resist hardships to transform into successful democracy.
* Integration of eastern states with NATO & EU led to economic growth
* Nations followed open trade policies with US & other European Nations. to boost private trade.
* Simultaneously, relations with Russia were maintained using various newly formed groups such as CIS (commonwealth of Independent State), Eurasian Economic Union Etc..

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* United Nations intervention in Eastern nation led to development of economic indicators.

→ Agreements accross nations to settle issue of migrants & boundary disputes with EU & UN's intervention.

Thus with negotiations, deliberations & presence & active role of global/international organisations the newly emerged nations post disintegration transformed themselves into successful democracy & spurred economic growth.

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15. Even though there is much that is wrong with the European Union (EU), its achievements can not be discounted either. Discuss

यद्यपि यूरापीय संघ (EU) में बहुत-सी कमियां हैं, फिर भी इसकी उपलब्धियों को कमतर नहीं आंका जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ European Union was formed in 1950 post world war-II to bring all European nations together on path of development & growth & reduce the future possibilities of war.

However, though sucessful in the past the recent events of Brexit & allegations of interruption in national laws by members states highlights the wrongs in policy of EU. The policy of interference by EU in members nations trade practices etc is an contentious issues.

Despite of recent issues EU has been an example of integrated approach of development & has great achievements-:

* It has integrated Europe as it stands today with common market, common currency & people-to-people interaction.

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* It has done a successful work in uplifing the east european nations post 1991
* Global crisis such as issues of migrations, global recessions etc. has been successfully dealt with cohesive approach
* European Unions objectives & principles of respect for each other's sovereignity, collective approach, humanism & integration of trade has led example for other Economic unions for future
* The work of EU has been applauded by awarding Nobel Prize as well.
* Schengen Visa & European Economic Union are innovative mechanisms which are exemplary for other continents.

Thus it is not hype to say that the Europe which was centre of world wars & colonialism & which

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was violent & chaotic prior to 1945 is the most silent, peaceful place in the world today & this is because of the efforts of European Union which are applauded, praised & are exemplary for the world.

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16. Cooperativization was seen as an important element in the agenda for institutional changes sought to be achieved through land reforms. Discuss. Also explain why the progress made by the cooperative movement in India largely fell far short of the goals set by its early proponents.

सहकारीकरण को भूमि सुधारों के माध्यम से वांछित संस्थागत परिवर्तनों हेतु निर्धारित किए गए एजेंडे में महत्वपूर्ण तत्व के रूप में देखा गया था। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि भारत में सहकारी आंदोलन द्वारा की गयी प्रगति इसके आरंभिक प्रस्तावकों द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए लक्ष्यों की अपेक्षा अत्यधिक न्यूनतर क्यों रही।

→ land reforms was one of the main agendas of government post-independence. In socialist approach, Pt. Nehru & even Gandhiji emphasised on collective work in agriculture & thus "Cooperativization" was emphasised & promoted. In Indian context it had following advantages-:

* Mechanisation of large lands compared to fragmented lands is easy
* Economic of scale → increased profits
* Better technical innovations & knowledge sharing
* Shared collective use of resources will remove the hinderances created due to purchasing capacity of farmers

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* Shared interest will be through Consolidation of land which will in a way lead to land reforms

Thus will such varied & good advantages Cooperative culture was promoted & emphasised in agrarian sector.

However, even today we donot see "Cooperative Culture" in agriculture as compared to Milk/Dairy sector.

This is due to -:

* Prevalance of caste, Class & heirarchy in society.
* Absence of land reforms (rather failure)
  ↳ land mostly in hands of big farmers
* Varied fertility of land, thus quality issues as compared to cooperative dairy sector
* Lack of organisations like AMUL in agriculture sector

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* Dismal & discrete measures from states.
  ↳ Absense of promotion of cooperatives at local administrative level.

* Lack of awareness among farmers about benefits of cooperative farming

* Lack of uniform infrastructure accross farmlands in a region.

Thus, today the cases of farm suicides evidents the declining ~~instances of~~ of agriculture economy. The intervention by state governments & local bodies to promote cooperative & contract farming is a ~~ca~~ case in point & a long term solution. to solve agrarian distress.

Even Swaminathan Committee recommend-ed the same

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17. Napoleon's conquest of Europe was a source of new wave of modernisation, the legacy of which continues till date. Discuss.

नेपोलियन द्वारा यूरोप की विजय, आधुनिकीकरण की एक नई लहर का स्रोत सिद्ध हुई थी, जिसकी विरासत आज भी चल रही है। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Napolean Bonaparte (1799-1814) is considered as "maker of modern Europe". His conquests in Europe & outside led to rise of nationalism & nation states & his reforms continues till date-:

* Unification of Germany (from 300 to 39 states) & Italy led to the Redrawal of Boundaries of Europe as we see today
* Napoleanic Code: made rules & laws for Criminal ~~proje~~ procedures etc. are followed even today.
* Propagated ideas of equality, liberty etc. Abolived Slavery
* Merit based allocation in civil services & army is also considered as his innovation.

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* Economic reforms
  → led to introduction of Common currency
  → also led trade integration; markets of europe were integrated.
* Abolished feudalism
* Granted freedom of religion; recognised Christianity as well..
* Education reforms in France was his foresightedness which even seen today

Thus, the abolition of monarchy, feudalism & instilling nationalism among common man in Europe along with Educational, Economic, legal & religious reforms are considered as contribution of Napolean in modern day society which persists even today.

Though Napolean was removed in 1815 & ~~monarchy~~ status quo was imposed in Europe by Metternich System the

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situation was never the same leading to revolution in 1830 & 1848 & leading to freedom, unification of European nations.

Thus to say Napoleon was visionary & ahead of his time is not a type & he is indeed the maker of modern europe.

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18. United States entered the Vietnam war incrementally, in a series of steps between 1950 and 1965. Elucidate. Also analyse the reasons for America's failure in the war.

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, 1950 से 1965 के बीच चरणबद्ध श्रृंखला में वियतनाम युद्ध में अधिकाधिक संलग्न होता गया। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस युद्ध में अमेरिका की विफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण भी कीजिए।

→ Vietnam war of 1950-1965 is considered as one of the important phases of cold war. United States (US) intervened in favour of colonialist France against communist Ho Chi Minh. & thus local war turned into a Communist-Capitalist war.

* The intervention began with financial & military aid to France.
* However with rising support of China to Ho Chi Minh led to fear of rise of communist states in South East Asia which led United states to enter war with military of 400 which over the years escalated to 500,000

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* Later use of new & innovative war tactics & "Guerilla warfare" by Communists made United States to pump up more ammunitions in the war.

Thus US entry into vietnam war was incremental.

By the end of 1968, US pulled out of war & thus vietnam war is termed as failure of US foreign Policy. The reasons for failure of US in war are as follows-:

* Lack of estimation of communists forces
* Popular support to Communists in both Southern & northern vietnam due to US policies of extreme military interventions
* Guerilla System of warfare of communists ~~was~~ superseeded US military techniques
* Lack of knowledge of Geographical terrain & forests of vietnam made US suffered huge setbacks.

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* Global criticism of US by UN's members for using chemicals in war.
* Widespread resentment among US citizens due to widespread economic & human loss.

All these factors led to failure of US in vietnam war & Vietnam communists forces emerged victorious & Vietnam became independent.

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19. Weaknesses inherent in the structure and functions of the League of Nations were a decisive factor in its inability to maintain peace. Comment.

राष्ट्र संघ (लीग ऑफ नेशंस) की संरचना एवं प्रकार्यों में अंतर्निहित कमजोरियाँ, शान्ति बनाए रखने के संबंध में इसकी अक्षमता का निर्णायक कारक थीं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

→ Post World War-I League of Nations (LON) was formed with an objective to promote global peace & cooperation & for an collective approach against any agression against the member.

LON though succeded in solving minor disputes, & in promoting interest of labour & migrants it failed in its ability to maintain peace. Following were the factors of failure of LON -:

* United States was never part of league due to policy of isolation.
* Germany & USSR were kept out for long

Thus, due to absense of superpowers made league non-representative of world and presence of colonies only gave symbolic representation to it.

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* Hegemony of Britain & France : LON was considered as a product of Britain & france to ~~cut~~ facilitate their vested interests & curb communism amongst its countries

* Major decisions of league were taken on basis of economic interest & to curb germany rather than collective approach.

  ex -: Disarmament of Germany was preached not of all nations

* Failure of League of Nations to curb the Global Depression of 1929

* Policy of appeasement : Policy of appeasment by Britain & France against fascist powers & their aggression made LON toothless

* Conference of Ambassadors hindered in functioning of league

Thus in all the structural inability of League & Britain's & france policy of

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

appeasement to curb communism & serve their vested interest made League inable to Maintain peace & this led to rise of fascist powers & annexation of Manchuria by Japan; Poland & Czechslovakia by Germany & ~~Italy ep it~~ Ethiopia by Italy was not opposed & thus led to World war-II.

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20. Whatever its faults, the China of today is very much the creation of Mao Zedong. In this context, highlight the problems that Mao faced after the communist victory in 1949 and the steps taken by him to deal with these.

चाहे इसमें जो भी दोष हों, किन्तु वर्तमान चीन मुख्य रूप से माओ जेदांग की देन है। इस संदर्भ में, 1949 में साम्यवादियों की विजय के उपरांत माओ द्वारा सामना की गयी समस्याओं एवं उनका समाधान करने के लिए उसके द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

→ After long war in China in 1949 Communist became victorious & Mao Zedong came to power. He faced following challenges -:

* Economic crisis due to wars & invasion
* Stagnation of agriculture & lack of employment
* food security to large population
* Weakness of government & revolts due to previous government

→ The 100 flower Campaign made Mao Zedong realise the rising resentment among citizens against communist government.

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Mao Zedong launched "The Great leap forward" policy for social & economic upliftment & took following steps-:

* Turned China into communist, one party ruled nation. (Powerful Centre)
* Suppressed resentment by executing opposition leaders.
* Asked peasants & workforce to cultivate in their own backyards & made communes for promotion of agriculture
* Heavy industries were setted up and Nationalisation of industries was done
* Collective farming was emphasised & forced
  ↳ Redistribution of land was done
* Cultural Revolution was started to propagate Marxist-leninist socialism

The entire process was forceful, brutal & dissent was curbed.

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But whatever was it faults, it led to increase in economic growth & led the foundation of growth of China to become a super power as we see today. Due to Mao's activities, China has pulled many people out of Poverty & has produced double digit economic growth.

Thus, the contribution of Mao Zedong in creating China as we see today is immense.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 872)

Name of Candidate	RAHUL JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	24773
Center	RAJINDER NAGAR	Date	8/10/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाए भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न है अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे है।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य है।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए है।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The "Outcome Budget" reflects the endeavour of the Government to convert "Outlays" into "Outcomes". Explain. Also, discuss why the potential of outcome budgeting remains untapped in the Indian context.

"आउटकम बजट" वस्तुतः "आउटलेज़" (परिव्यय) को "आउटकम" (परिणाम) में बदलने के लिए सरकार के प्रयास को दर्शाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि आउटकम बजटिंग की क्षमता भारतीय संदर्भ में क्यों अप्रयुक्त बनी हुई है?

Outcome Budget is the budgetary activity to actually map the expenditure incurred or budget allocated with the ground level realities or outcomes generated rather than merely mapping allocation of resources

With Change in governance paradigm the emphasis has changed from outlay (Checking/mapping allocation of budget with expenditure) to outcomes (ground realities & actual work done both tangible & intangible)

Delhi Government recently published their outcome budget reflecting above

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endeavour.

Benefits of Outcome budget

① Maps expenditure with real outcomes

② makes government accountable & informed with ground realities

③ CAG ~~budget~~ reports gets complemented by Outcome budget.

④ Helps government deciding budget allocation for future.

⑤ Prevents frivolous / false outcomes displayed by vested interests.

However, despite centre announced outcome budgeting in 2005 its potential cannot be really tapped.

Reasons

① Lack of availability of ground level data. in given time limit.

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(2) lack of political will

(3) lack of desired institutions to carry out such activities. Lack of manpower

(4) Nexus Corruption. between Politicians & Bureaucracy.

However, the interventions to introduce Outcome based budgeting in Budget 2017-18 is a positive step in this regard and is appreciated.

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2. What is agroforestry? Discuss its potential in making agriculture sustainable and viable. In this context, discuss the salient features of National Agroforestry Policy.

कृषि वानिकी क्या है? कृषि को संधारणीय एवं व्यवहार्य बनाने में इसकी क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय कृषि वानिकी नीति (नेशनल एग्रोफॉरेस्ट्री पॉलिसी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Agroforestry refers to cultivation of trees & shrubs along with crops on the same piece of land. i.e. Agriculture & forest practices simultaneously.

~~Agrop~~ Agroforestry has huge potential :-

Economic → ① Alternate source of livelihood for farmers

② Checks losses incurred due to soil & wind erosion

③ Conducive for agriculture which requires shade → Horticulture etc.

④ Prevents environmental pollution as purification of air etc. {Carbon Sequestration}

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Social → ① Agroforestry on cooperative basis brings cohesiveness in Commun-ity

Due to its profitability, environmental sustainability. & ecological positive impacts it has potential to make agriculture sustainable & viable.

The Government of India realising the potential of Agroforestry has launched Agroforestry policy

Salient features

① To promote Agroforestry by creation of agencies at National & state level.

② Providing incentives to farmers to use agroforestry techniques

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(3) Creating awareness among famers to use the desired plant species & aware about invasive species & waterguzzling plants (Poplar etc.)

(4) Extensive R&D & innovation in field of agroforestry

(5) Enhancing use of agroforestry by community participation & Gram Sabhas etc.

Doubling income of farmers by 2022 Can be acheived with such interventions in future & thus should be promoted.

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3. Comment on the problem of rising Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in India, with particular reference to public sector banks. Examine the effectiveness of the steps taken by the government in recent times to deal with this problem.

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों के विशेष संदर्भ में भारत में गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों (NPAs) की बढ़ती समस्या पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल में उठाए गए कदमों की प्रभावकारिता की समीक्षा कीजिए।

Non-Performing Assets refers to those accounts who have not paid their due for more than 90 days.

As of March 2017, NPA in Public Sector Banks was 9.6% of gross total assets amounting approximately to ₹7.7 lakh crore & thus is a case of concern.

Reasons for such increasing NPA

(1) Governance → - lack of proper due-diligence
- Nexus Banker - Borrower
- Evergreening of Assets.
- Issues in resolution - fear of 4C's
CAG, CVC, CBI, Courts

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(2) Global slowdown has hurt exporters

(3) Stalled PPP projects & other infrastructure projects

(4) Willful defaulters

(5) Chakravyuh Challenge in economy

(6) Twin Balancesheet issue

Government has take following steps so far -:

(1) Strategic Debt Restructuring

(2) Asset Restructuring companies

(3) S4A (4) Indradhanush scheme

(5) Bank Board Bureau to enhance governance

(6) 5/25 scheme -: to restructure assets

All measures had a limited impact because -:

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① Lack of coordination between the banks / lenders

② fear of investigation agencies

③ lack of political will to convert debt into equity

④ Evergreening of Assets.

⑤ lack of expertise.

Thus, to solve issue of NPA economic survey, recommends creation of Public Sector Assets Rehabilitation Agency (PARA).

Also, the recent Banking Regulation Amendment Act, 2017 which empowers RBI to direct banks & Insolvency & Bankruptcy code & SARFAESI Act are right steps to solve issue of NPA.

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4. To address the issue of unemployment, we need a multipronged approach and not just a focus on growth. Examine the statement in the context of various measures taken by the government in this regard.

बेरोजगारी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए हमें बहु आयामी दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है, न कि केवल वृद्धि पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों के संदर्भ में इस कथन की समीक्षा कीजिए।

Labour Bureau report states that though over the years economy grew up by 7% job growth remained sluggish at 1.1% & thus highlights the issue of unemployment in the country.

Government measures

Demand Side measures

① Promote export led growth - Coastal economic zones

② Invested in labour intensive sector
↳ 6000/- Crore package to Textile sector

③ Make-in-India, Start-up-India to promote FDI investment

④ Promotion of Ease of Doing Business
→ Single window Clearences (SWIFT)
→ Removal of Archaic laws
→ Reform in Labour laws

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→ Income tax exemptions for start-ups etc.

(5) Credit availability for MSME by MUDRA etc.

Supply Side measures

(1) Skill Development & Vocationalisation

- Skill India Programme
  - PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana – Train 1 crore youth in 4 years
  - PM Yuva Yojana
  - National Apprenticeship Project.
- Recognition of Prior learning to reform & promote traditional industries

(2) PM Rojgar Protsahan Yojana
↳ 2/3rd EPF contribution from government

(3) Skill Bank & Skill bans

(4) National Career Service Portal
↳ To bring industries in contact with skilled labour market.

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(3) Step-up India, IMPRINT, NIDHI, JIGYASA etc. → to promote & incubate start-ups.

The steps of government are in direction to promote both wage employ-ment & self-employment. The issues persists not only from demand & supply side but also due to rapidly changing technology & Automation.

Thus multipronged approach is desired to not only create jobs but also the requisite skill so as to reap out demographic divident

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Nuclear power has a great potential in India to supplement and in the longer term even substitute coal based power as base load. Discuss. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India in order to achieve nuclear energy self-sufficiency.

नाभिकीय ऊर्जा में भारत में बेस लोड (आधार भार) के रूप में कोयला आधारित ऊर्जा का पूरक बनने और यहां तक कि दीर्घकाल में कोयले को प्रतिस्थापित करने की भी महती संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, परमाणु ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Indian Power Sector highly relys over coal based power so as to satisfy its demands & requirements. Due to environmental & economic externalities of coal, Nuclear power is seen as great potential in India to supplement its need.

Potential of Nuclear energy in India

① Availability of Thorium as fuel for 3rd generation reactor.

② Image of India as responsible nuclear nation helps him to procure from other nations

③ Nuclear enrichment facility.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, limited availability of Uranium issues of land acquisition & time required to acheive capability of Third generation nuclear plant are major bottle necks in harnessing true nuclear potential.

Government Steps

① MoU with uranium rich nations such as Kazakhstan, Australia, Nigeria etc for nuclear fuel.

② MoU with Russia to develop nuclear power plant (Pressurised heavy water Reactor at Kudankulam Tamil Nadu)

③ India-Japan Civil Nuclear Agreement which will aid India in purchasing parts for nuclear plants directly

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Nuclear Policy → which promotes & envisages development of six nuclear power plants indigeneously so as to attain self-reliance

(5) Indo-US Nuclear deal (2008) & civil nuclear agreement with 13 other nations at bilateral level.

In longer term Nuclear energy has a potential to satisfy energy requirements of country & thus the steps at internat-ional front are desired & appreciated.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The agriculture sector needs government support but loan waivers are not the solution. Discuss the statement in the light of recent developments in India.

कृषि क्षेत्रक को सरकारी सहायता की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन ऋण माफी इसका समाधान नहीं हैं। भारत में हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian economy relies on Agriculture not only for food security but also because half of its population relies on agriculture for economic sustenance as well. Vagaries of monsoon, draught etc. & ~~other~~ declining profits in agriculture has led to increasing demands for lone waivers etc. as government support.

However, loan waivers are sub-optimal & short term solution as-:

(1) It is a moral hazard - as it ~~dis~~ disincentive future borrowers to repay

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) It undermines honest credit discipline

(3) Crowding out of private investment leads to hampering of growth

(4) Banks fear from lending in future as their profitability gets affected.

(5) leads to cut down on social expenditure
↳ UP government slashed its social expenditure by 13% due to farm loan waivers

(6) Huge cost to exchequer :- Economic Survey 2016-17, states farm loan waivers has a cost implication of 0.3% of GDP

Thus farm loan waivers in long term are Bad economics & Bad governance

What is desired is institutional & infrastructural & structural development to rejuvenate agriculture

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Desired Steps

① Enhance productivity by Precision agriculture etc..

② Develop marketing mechanisms

③ Replace MSP by Price Deficiency Payment System

④ Improve Relief measures
↳ extend the relief period
↳ Rationalise relief subsidies

⑤ Recommendation of Swaminathan Committee → Rather than waiver provide subsidy on seeds, fertilisers etc.

⑥ Develop roads, cold chain etc.

⑦ E-NAM project to be incorporated

Thus multipronged approach is desired to solve the existing issues in agriculture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What are the objectives of District Mineral Foundation? Discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for this institution to achieve its desired objectives.

जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? इस संस्था के लिए अपने वांछित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु उन चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके समाधान की आवश्यकता है।

District Mineral foundations are created in districts abundant in minerals with an objective of providing relief, rehabilitation & overlooks upon the conditions of people who are perceived to be threatened or affected due to mining activities.

Also, DMF's review the infrastructure creation in mining areas & checks its substainability.

DMF's are envisaged to address issues of availability of water, sanitation, hygiene, jobs, employment etc.

Challenges

① Overlapping jurisdictions with state municipal bodies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) lack of public participation

(3) lack of uniformity accross DMF's.

(4) Nexus corruption between officers & mining contractors → poor suffers the most

(5) lack of adequate manpower & resources to cater people.

(6) lack of data to identify real beneficiaries of scheme.

Thus DMF's are devoid of achieving desired incentives.

Measures to be taken

(1) Grant autonomy to DMF's with increased financial allocation

(2) Create data depository to prevent frauds & identify real beneficiary

(3) Simplify procedures & regulations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Clearly mandate & separate jurisdiction between DMF's & Municipal bodies for better coordination.

DMF's are vital as tribals & poors are adversely affected due to mining activities & thus they should be strengthened & restructured to achieve desired objectives

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What factors explain India's poor merchandise export performance in recent times? Enumerate some recent measures taken by the government to help boost merchandise exports.

कौन-से कारक हाल के दिनों में भारत के खराब पण्य निर्यात प्रदर्शन की व्याख्या करते हैं? पण्य-निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाएं गए हाल के कुछ कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Merchandise Exports refers to export of retail products so as to acheive better prices & spur growth. India despite having end-to-end production capabilities & huge cheap labour force fails to acheive desired performance in merchandise exports.

Reasons for poor growth

1. Lack of technology as compared to foreign counterparts
2. High import duties on synthetic fibres etc. in textile sector
3. MSME's etc. do not have large scale & fragmented → hinder ease of doing business

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Quality Variations

(5) Lack of free trade agreements at EU etc. hampers economics as products are priced high as compared to CLMV nations.

(6) Overlapping of scheme.

Initiatives by Government

(1) ATUFS → Technology Upgraded funds (1000/- Cr. for textile)

(2) for textile → Power Tex 2017 was held to promote traditional handloom etc.

(3) Merchandise Exports Incentive Scheme (MEIS)

(4) Niryat Bandhu Yojana

(5) Towns of Export Excellence (TEE)

(6) ASIDE - to ~~pro~~ improve states capabilities to export

MEIS scheme under Foreign Trade Policy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ties to reorganise & restructure all existing schemes into single scheme.

NITI Aayog 3rd year Action Plan envisages creation of two Coastal Employment Zone to boost export-led growth which will boost merchandise exports. CEZ should be created to achieve desired outcomes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Despite numerous health hazards associated with traditional cooking energy fuels, access to clean cooking in India still continues to be a luxury. Discuss. Also enumerate the steps taken by the government to make it accessible along with the challenges faced in the process.

पारंपरिक रूप से भोजन पकाने के ईंधन से जुड़े कई स्वास्थ्य संबंधी खतरों के बावजूद, भारत में स्वच्छ ईंधन तक पहुंच अभी भी विलासितापूर्ण बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इसे सुलभ बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों और इस प्रक्रिया में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Traditional cowdung based Chulha are not only inefficient but also poses lot of health & respiratory issues ~~sd~~ such as Bronchitis, lung cancer etc.

Access to Clean cooking fuel is prime objective of government however in certain parts of country it appears to be luxury.

Challenges in accessibility of Clean Cooking fuel.

(1) Limited availability of natural gas etc.
↳ Dependence on imports

(2) Cost of clean fuel - Affordability issues & instruments

(3) Lack of awareness among people about advantages of clean fuel.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) limited supply of electricity → hinders use of electricity based induction stoves

(5) Multiple schemes – lack of inter-departmental coherence.

Steps taken by government

(1) UJJWALA Yojana – Providing free LPG cylinders to BPL households

(2) PAHAL Scheme (DBT) → Direct transfer of subsidy to beneficiaries account

(3) Solar cookers etc. are subsidised.

(4) New inventions like stove based on biochemical etc as raw material are promoted.

(5) Electricity based induction stove
↳ Providing electricity via multiple schemes will support increased use of such stoves.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Awareness programmes via. NGO participation.

(7) Give-it-up scheme - to rationalise subsidies.

Challenges faced

(1) People who were self-sustained evaded to give up their subsidies

(2) Last mile connectivity

(3) Regular supply of LPG cylinders is tough

(4) Attitudinal change in society

The results obtained from the government schemes are positive & are appreciable.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Taxing agricultural income is an idea whose time has come. Critically discuss.

कृषि आय पर करारोपण वह विचार है जिसका समय आ गया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently committee under Bibek Debroy, Niti Aayog recommended to tax agriculture income which is currently exempted as per Section 10(1) of Income Tax Act.

Why it should be taxed?

- As seen post demonetisation, lot of people parked or showed their income as agriculture income & evaded taxes
  - ↳ Big corporate houses & businessman often using it as tool to evade taxes
- taxing agriculture income will boosted government base which can be used to fund agricultural subsidies
- Large land holders/owners etc. are capable of paying taxes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Will bring non-farm job sectors in parity with agriculture sector in terms of taxes etc.

Why it should not be taxed?

- More than 60% of agricultural lands at less than 2 hectares of land thus will be harsh on sustenance of farmers.
- Due to vagaries of monsoon, supply side bottlenecks there is wide agrarian crisis along with uncertainity of income for farmers → Thus there will be uncertainity of taxable income
- Will be regressive as it will be anti-poor approach → may lead to farmer distress & increase in number of suicides.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- lack of adaquate land records will make the activity a failure as land can be transferred on any other persons name → Evasion will continue.

As per Adam's Smith cannon of taxation the tax should be Simple, Certain, Economical et al... Taxing agriculture income lacks all above characteristics.

However a slab wise agriculture taxation i.e. taxing big farmers via. using the SECC, 2011 data & land records modernisation data can be taxed & with further reforms & increasing farmers income further it can be extended.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Dismantling of administered price mechanism for fuels is being deemed as a significant piece of economic reform. Analyse. Also, discuss how the recently introduced dynamic fuel pricing can prove to be beneficial for both the OMCs as well as consumers.

ईंधन के लिए प्रशासित मूल्य तंत्र की समाप्ति को आर्थिक सुधारों का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा माना जा रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि हाल ही में प्रस्तुत गत्यात्मक ईंधन मूल्य निर्धारण (डायनेमिक फ्यूल प्राइसिंग) उपभोक्ताओं के साथ ही OMCs के लिए किस प्रकार लाभप्रद सिद्ध हो सकता है।

Administered Price Mechanism (APM) refers to administering or capping the price of fuel by use of subsidies etc.

APM was used so as to prevent the economy from global market up-down & price fluctuations.

Recently APM has been swayed away with daily price mechanism

Rationale for Dismantling APM

① Will reduce the subsidy burden from government

② Will provide benefits to consumers of global slowdown in oil prices

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Will usher transparency in system

(4) Saved extra subsidies can be used rationally in social & other economic sectors.

(5) In consonance with international practices

Benefits of dynamic pricing mechanism (DPM)

Benefits to consumers

(1) Will usher transparency & accountability in system

(2) Will get fuel at global prices (Cheaper)

(3) Will prevent consumers from hoarding activities etc.

Benefits to Pump Operator & Oil Companies

(1) Will prevent losses incurred due to last minute/ sudden increase or decrease in prices

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Daily price fixing will reduce the need for creating storage tanks etc.
↳ demand driven

Benefits to Government

(1) Reduced burden of subsidies
(2) Spur economic growth
(3) Promotion of Ease of Doing Business

Thus the present DPM is beneficial for all stakeholders & is a win-win situation for all.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Ensuring that buildings comply with green norms will require much more than current arrangements. Analyse. Also discuss the relevant features of the new building code issued by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in this context.

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भवनों द्वारा हरित मानदंडों का पालन किया जाए, वर्तमान व्यवस्था से काफी अधिक की आवश्यकता होगी। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो (ब्यूरो ऑफ़ एनर्जी एफिशिएंसी) द्वारा जारी की गई नवीन भवन संहिता की प्रासंगिक विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Current building compliance norms deals with disaster resilient & adherence to guidelines etc. but the green norms compliance is mandatory & thus green norms are widely absent in the Indian buildings.

Green norms which includes desired level of greenery via. gardens, plantation etc. is needed so as to prevent ecology & greenery in rising urban sprawls.

The issues with current arrangments are

- lack of mandatory provision

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- lack of awareness about green norms at contractor, officers, department & citizens level

Thus new norms are desired.

Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has made new building codes which :

① mandates green norms

② specifies the amount of green area to be allocated in big infrastructure designs etc.

③ Encourages terrace, roof-top gardens so as to optimise land use.

④ It is in consonance with the building codes of developed nations USA, Europe etc..

To bring ~~subst~~ sustainable development paradigm in building codes of India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the efforts of BEE are much needed & should be followed in letter & spirit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Given the worsening of air quality in National Capital Region, discuss the need for Graded Response Action Plan against air pollution and the challenges in its implementation.

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में वायु की गुणवत्ता की खराब स्थिति देखते हुए, वायु प्रदूषण के विरुद्ध ग्रेडेड रिस्पांस एक्शन प्लान (श्रेणीबद्ध अनुक्रिया कार्य योजना) की आवश्यकता और उसके कार्यान्वयन में आड़े आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Last year's pollution post Diwali & Stubble ~~burning~~ burning in Haryana made SC order Delhi government to prepare Action plan following which Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) is envisaged.

GRAP is based on the actions with respect to the pollution indicators of National Air Quality Index. If the ppm level of pollutants increases the plan comes into immediate action & thus a better & timely response can be made.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Benefit of GRAP

① Proactive & timely response as compared to reactive response.

② Prevents pollution to become a big disaster

③ Prevents knee-jerk reactions which causes huge disruptions on daily life activities

④ Collaborative approach of multiple departments

⑤ Enhances preparedness levels.

However there are few challenges :-

① Inter departmental coordination & paucity of resources may hinder timely implementation

② lack of Public participation (for instance - Not to burn crackers on Diwali) will dilute plans.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Without the mock drills & proper training of personnels the plan may not be that effective.

Thus along with GRAP, Awareness & Inter departmental cordination has to be strengthened. Civil Societies; NGO's etc. can be of great help & should be made part of the action plan

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. A new disease emerging in any part of the world is a global threat. In the context of "zoonoses" and "emerging infectious diseases", analyse the risks for India. Also, identify the structures in place and measures required to combat these risks.

विश्व के किसी भी भाग में उभरने वाली नई बीमारी एक वैश्विक खतरा है। "जूनोसिस" (zoonoses) और "उभरते संक्रामक रोगों" (emerging infectious diseases) के संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए जोखिमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इन जोखिमों का मुकाबला करने के लिए आवश्यक विद्यमान संरचनाओं और उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Zoonoses are diseases acquired from animals. They transmitted to humans from animals via. blood transfusion, air etc. Scrub Typhus, Avian influenza, Swine flu etc. are zoonoses & emerging infectious diseases.

India with large livestock & huge fauna biodiversity & being a tropical Country poses a huge threat from such diseases.

for instances :- Rabies from stray dogs etc. are threats at local level.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Risks for India

1. Huge animal population
2. Issue of low level of sanitation, hygiene
3. lack of modernised abbatoirs → threat to enter through food cycle
4. huge tribal population
5. lack of precautionary measures & awareness
6. lack of R&D & preparedness to tackle the menace (if occured)

Measures required to tackle & combate these risks

1. Identify the potential threats & vaccinate the animals
   ↳ Animal Vaccination camps should be placed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Awareness about the precautionary measures to be taken by people.

(3) Invest in R&D to develop vaccines to tackle spread of diseases

(4) International collaboration with research institutes to develop strategies to curb diseases at source level.

(5) Promotion of clean sanitation, hygiene etc – Swacch Bharat campaign.

(6) Training & preparedness of doctors, nurses etc. with new global threats

A multipronged approach at citizens level is desired to combat these risks

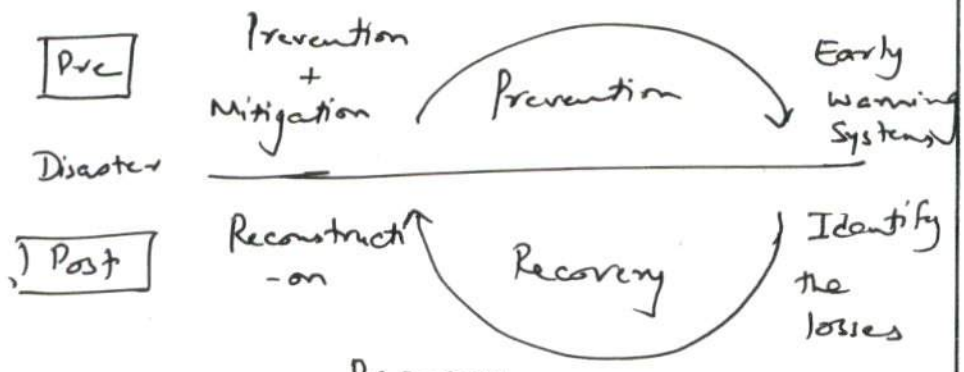
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. There is a growing recognition that efforts should not be limited to post-disaster relief and reconstruction, rather development paradigm should integrate disaster risk reduction strategies. Discuss in the context of India.

यह मान्यता दृढ होती जा रही है कि प्रयास, आपदा पश्चात् राहत और पुनर्निर्माण तक नहीं सीमित होने चाहिए, बल्कि विकास प्रतिमानों में आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण संबंधी रणनीतियों को भी समन्वित करना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

With huge population pressure & varied geography & climatic conditions India is highly prone to disasters.

Disaster relief & reconstruction are desired for quick recovery but are reactive & curative measures. Rather the stress should be on mitigation, prevention & reduction activities so as to reduce the event turning into disaster itself



Recovery
Relief
Rehabilitation
Reduction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Sendai framework also identifies the same

(A) Identify the risk

① Mapping of vulnerability zones via. Historical data & seismic activities

(B) Strengthen disaster risk governance

① NDMA, 2005 (Act)

② National Disaster Response Force

③ National Disaster Management Plan

↳ empower local bodies

↳ Vertical & horizontal integration

(C) Invest in disaster risk governance

① Creation of Early Warning system

② Build disaster resilient infrastructure

③ Training & mock drills for evacuation

④ Preparedness – Hospitals, Volunteers etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(d) Reduce the risk

Timely implementation & coordination

The idea should be "Build-Back-Better" so as to reduce the losses if ever disaster occurs again.

Disaster risk reduction strategies not only builds disaster resilient infrastructure but also prevents huge life & infrastructure losses which is much desired today with increasing number of disasters & hence should be adhered.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. The emphasis on TRIPS plus by developed countries is contrary to the position and interest of developing countries like India. Discuss.

विकसित देशों द्वारा ट्रिप्स प्लस (TRIPS plus) पर दिया जा रहा बल वस्तुतः भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों की स्थिति और हितों के विपरीत है। चर्चा कीजिए।

TRIPS (agreement of WTO deals with Intellectual property rights. It was bought into existence after huge discussions & negotiations. Trips plus agreement by developed countries is a more stringent version of TRIPS which is contrary to developing nations like India.

- It enviages to extend patent protection years upto 20 years
- extends & promotes evergreening of patents & compulsory licensing clause
- tries to restrict nations regulations over IPR regimes
- Puts commercial interests above public interests

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for a developing nation like India whose IPR protection laws puts public interests above innovation, individual & commercial interests it is contrary

because

- it will hurdle India's generic drug market which provides cheap pharmaceutical drugs over the world.
- Compulsory licensing & evergreening without therapeutic increment is against India's IPR policy
- Regulators are desired in India to promote MSME's etc. TRIPS plus will be a bottleneck here.

Doha Declaration of 2001 which led to negotiation of TRIPS agreement

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on grounds of needs of developing nations so as to prevent Hegemony & monopoly of MNC's & developed nations ~~will~~ will be upturned with TRIPS plus measures & thus should be rejected as done by India in FTA's with Japan & European Union.

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17. Coherently dealing with security threats facing India requires deeper operational synergies among the army, navy and air force. Discuss in the light of the latest Joint Doctrine for Indian Armed forces. Also, delineate the reasons for resistance to the idea of a joint Chief of Defence Staff over the years.

भारत के समक्ष विद्यमान सुरक्षा खतरों से सुसंगत रूप से निपटने के लिए सेना, नौसेना और वायु सेना के बीच परिचालन संबंधी गहन तालमेल की आवश्यकता है। हाल के जॉइंट डॉक्ट्रिन फॉर इंडियन आर्म्ड फोर्सेज (भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों के लिए संयुक्त सिद्धांत) के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, पिछले कई वर्षों से जॉइंट चीफ ऑफ डिफेंस स्टॉफ के विचार के प्रतिरोध के कारणों की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Recently, Shekatkar Panel recommended Integrated Theatre Command for joint & coordinated action of Indian Armed forces

Rational behind Integrated Theatre Command

(1) Will lead to better coordination between Army, Navy & Airforce

(2) Border wise strategies separately is desired as India has unique challenges on every border.

(3) Operational synergies :- As present approach ~~desire~~ consensus building requires time which during war may be fatal.

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(4) In sync with international practices
eg.: USA, China.

(5) Better tackling of threats border wise

(D) However, due to geographical constrai-nts & lack of Chief of defence staff. Integrated Theatre command creation may not yield desired results.

Resistance to idea of Chief of Defence Staff

(1) CDS will be a person from army with huge power in the hand.
↳ Power in hand of military is not desired in democracy → may lead to coup in future

(2) Present system is based on consensus building among three wings while CDS will be a single entity → ~~will~~ may lead to resentment among the armed forces.

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Both Chief of defence staff & integrated theatre command is ~~desired~~ desired to raise the capabilities of armed forces to quickly retaliate against any attack & swift decision making. Kargil review committee, & Naresh Chandra committee advised the same & thus should be implemented.

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18. Over the years, laws dealing with money laundering have proved to be less than effective. Briefly discuss the statement in the context of government's proposal to make money laundering a separate criminal offence. Also enumerate the recommendations made by FATF to combat money laundering.

पिछले कई वर्षों से, मनी लॉड्रिंग से निपटने वाले कानून अल्प प्रभावी सिद्ध हुए हैं। मनी लॉड्रिंग को एक पृथक अपराध बनाने के सरकार के प्रस्ताव के संदर्भ में इस कथन की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, मनी लॉड्रिंग का मुकाबला करने के लिए FATF द्वारा की गई अनुशंसाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Despite Money laundering Prevention Act & Unlawful Activities Prohibition Act, money laundering persists in country via. Hawala channels & organised routes & is a source of terror funding

Money laundering persists because

- Overlapping of laws
- complexities in recent procedures leads to evading issues
- inadequacies of present laws to curb laundering

Thus proposed to make money laundering a separate criminal offence will

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- reduce the existing above mentioned issues
- will incorporate global practices envisaged by FATF to curb activities
- will strengthen the existing mechanism to tackle money laundering

Recommendations of FATF

① Creation of special money laundering cells at central level by each member country

② Data & intelligence sharing to tackle cross border laundering issues

③ Abolition of tax havens & rationalisation of taxation regimes via. Taxation Agreements - so as to prevent evasion of taxes

④ Build consensus of CCIT so as to keep a check on terror finances

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Money laundering required both national & international level steps to check its growth & FATF's recommendations are rightly in this regards.

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19. State the reasons which render Critical Information Infrastructures (CII) a preferred target of attack from state and non-state actors. Also, mention the steps taken by the government in order to secure its critical information infrastructure.

उन कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए जो अतिसंवेदनशील सूचना अवसंरचना (क्रिटिकल इनफॉर्मेशन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर: CII) को राज्य और गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं के आक्रमण का मुख्य लक्ष्य बनाते हैं। साथ ही, अतिसंवेदनशील सूचना अवसंरचना को सुरक्षित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) refers to the information infrastructure security compromise of which will have huge implication of national security, economy & strategic interests.

Increasing attacks on cyber space has raised concerns of CII's as preffered target of attack by state & non-state actors.

— Anonymity & Surprise Action
— Brings government ~~and~~ and its authorities to standstill.
- compromise of financial data can bring falldown in stock markets etc

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which instills fears in minds of investors & thus hampers growth.

- With increasing reliance on Digital India, vulnerability increases manyfold & recent compromise of data of 6 lakh debit cards highlights the same.

Steps taken by governments

① Creation of National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC)

② Sectoral Cert-In for Defence & finance departments

③ Indegingation of Procurement & development of R&D so as to reduce zero day vulnerabilities

④ ~~Banks~~ Financial private entities are mandated to create Cyber Security Cells & adhere to norms.

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(5) Double Authentication features in transactions etc. are mandated.

(6) RBI planning to introduce Block Chain ledger to prevent data theft by encryption

Use of technology to prevent data theft & compromise of critical information is desired to prevent the increasing threats of cyber attack in the country.

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20. In the context of recent developments briefly explain the issues involved in the Doklam area. What are the challenges that India faces in the management of border with China? In this context, also identify key steps taken by India over the years.

हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में डोकलाम क्षेत्र से जुड़े मुद्दों को संक्षेप में समझाइए। चीन के साथ लगी सीमा के प्रबंधन में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में भारत द्वारा उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Doklam Plateau in Chumbi Valley is a trijunction point between India, China & Bhutan. It is of strategic importance to India because.

① It is vital for India's security interests w.r.t. ~~not~~ northeast connectivity.

② Provides (nathula & jelep la passes) connectivity to Bhutan & China.

It is of interest to China as well & thus led to a month long stand off between Indian & Chinese army over construction of roads in the area.

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Challenges on India - China Borders

(1) Border dispute due to lack of consensus since British rule & ~~dis~~ demarkation of border
↳ China considers Arunachal Pradesh as its area.

(2) lack of all time connectivity to border due to lack of roads etc. hinders patrolling & check

(3) Chinese Aggressive strategy
↳ 1962 → ~~Aks~~ Aksai Chin
↳ 1986 → Arunachal pradesh
↳ 2017 → Doklam Plateau
↳ Multiple confrontations in Uttarakhand region
→ evidents the chinese aggressive strategies

(4) Superiority of Chinese infrastructure, technology & army in construction

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& infrastructure development along border region is a case of concern.

Steps taken by India

① Diplomatic Channels including NSA & Special representative level talks to resolve border disputes

② Development of Roads, infrastructure. BRO have been assigned to complete 73 projects

③ Shekatkar Panel, recommended to create Integrate Theatre Command for better coordination along wings of military

④ Technical Upgradation of Army to check Chinese aggression

Thus both diplomatic & military upgradation is desired to check China's aggression on the border.

10:00 –

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 874)

Name of Candidate	RAHUL JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	24773
Center	ORN	Date	12/10/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12,5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060
103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer the following questions in not more than 200 words each:

1. The greatness of the Mughal achievement in the political unification of India was matched by the splendour and beauty of the work of architects, poets, historians, painters and musicians who flourished in the period. Comment.

   भारत के राजनीतिक एकीकरण में मुगलकालीन उपलब्धियों की महानता वस्तुतः वास्तुकारों, कवियों, इतिहासकारों, चित्रकारों एवं संगीतकारों के कार्यों की भव्यता एवं सुंदरता से अभिव्यक्त होती है, जो उस काल में फले-फूले। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Mughals entered India in 1526 and ruled for more than 300 years & politically & geographically unified the country. There influence not only restricted with politics but is also seen in other domains.-:

Architecture -: ~~Culm~~ Culmination of Persian architecture with Indian archit-ecture. The geometry, simplicity & fore-sighting technique of Mughals (Persians) mixed with grandeur & lavishness of Indian style ~~as~~ as evident in

① Taj Mahal, Agra [one of the seven wonders of world]

② Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri

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③ Red fort, New delhi et al.

Poets & Music → ~~Poet~~ Poets & Musicians like Tansen, Baiju Bawra etc. were court poets of Mughals. Qawwali & Sufi Songs were popular. Indian (Hindustani) music got influenced with Persian lyrics (Urdu is liberally used.)

Historians → Abul fazal, faizi etc. & their work ~~Ab~~ Akbarnama, Baburnama, ~~Hy~~ Humayunama etc. evidents the History of mughals & their administration.

The era was also marked by travellers from central asia who were historians & has recorded India in their great works

Painters → Ustaad Mansoor, Daswant, Kesu Jahangir etc. The period saw the

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mixing of Indian style with Persian & European style of painting which still perceives as essential features of Indian paintings. Oil Painting, Charcoal painting & Portrait paintings emerged during this period.

Mughals though were from Persia & Turks but ~~ca~~ when they invaded India became Indian & their influence is even seen today in varied fields.

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2. Traditionally, India had developed wide-ranging water harvesting techniques in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. Substantiate with examples.
पारंपरिक रुप से भारत ने स्थानीय पारिस्थितिक दशाओं एवं अपनी स्थानिक जल आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार विविध प्रकार की जल संचयन (वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग) तकनीकों का विकास किया था। उदाहरण सहित पुष्ट कीजिए।

Ancient & Medeival India evidents technological & scientific advancements of India way ahead of Europe. Water harvesting & storage techniques was central importance in the cities.

- Indus Valley Civilisation - Great bath at mohenjodaro evidents the storage techniques {use of Chuna for water proofing}
- Arthasastra by Kautilya evident the water harvesting techniques of Mauryan Period.
- Use of Big Ponds & their construction around Temples in Souther India.

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- Prevalence of wells in Dravidian architecture.
  ↳ evidents the storage & watershed practices.
- Baoli & Vav -: Rani-ki-Vav & Adalaj in gujarat evidents the practices in gujarat etc.
- Baodi's in Rajasthan to evade the water scarcity (Staircase wells)
- Mandav in MP → Efficient Rain water harvesting practices. : even evident today widely used in water supply of city
- Khooni Bhandara, underground water drainage system in Burhanpur (M.P.) – Mughal era
- Canal System for irrigation by ~~ferga~~ feroz shah Tughlaq.

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Rain water harvesting was widely prevalent in ancient & medieval India to suffice water supply needs & for agricultural practices. The stated examples evidents the same. & can be efficiently used for present day requirement as they were sustainable in nature..

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3. Imperial rivalries of 18th Century Europe were played out in India as well. Comment in the context of the Carnatic Wars.
18वीं सदी के यूरोप की साम्राज्यिक प्रतिद्वंद्विताएं भारत में भी देखी गईं। कर्नाटक युद्धों के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

During 18th Century, European Powers were in war around the globe for conquest of colonies & supremacy & the war was played out in India as well

The Anglo-French rivalry was evident in way of Carnatic wars.

1st Carnatic War -:(1744-1748)

In Europe Anglo-french war for Succession of Austria led to seige of madras by france & in retaliation attacke on Pondicherry by British Company. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was signed to give Madras back to Britishers

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2nd Carnatic War (1749-54)

- Over succession of Hydrabad.
- British sided with Nasir Jung & french with his rival
- Treaty of Madras was signed to end the war

3rd Carnatic War (1756-63)

- 7 years long war in North America led to war in India.
- Robert Clive & other british officers with their smart diplomacy & naval supremacy defeated French in Battle of Wandiwash &

thus East India Company emerged as supreme power in India.

Thus, the carnatic wars were the result of both the global war

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between french & Britishers over Imperial supremacy & to annex India due to its resources & richness.

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4. The Lucknow session of 1916 was a watershed event during the freedom struggle of India due to various reasons. Elucidate.
भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान 1916 का लखनऊ सत्र विभिन्न कारणों से एक ऐतिहासिक घटना थी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Lucknow Session of 1916 presided by A.C. Majumder is hailed as watershed event in freedom struggle for India.

Highlights of Session

(1) Extremists got entry back into Congress
- Post Surat Split, 1907. it was for first time extremists & moderates came together & old issues were laid off.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak accepted to go via. constitutional means. Annie Besant emerged as potential leader as well

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(2) Lucknow Pact between Muslim league & Congress

- Hindu Muslim came together & laid out common demands against rule
- Congress accepted Separate electorates for muslims.

Thus Lucknow Session was a turnaround event in congress & this led to great development for political freedom in country & can be evident as:-

(1) The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, 1919
↳ based on demands of congress & muslim league
↳ A move for political empowerment of Indians (give away of Benevolent despotism)

(2) Hindu-Muslim Unity got strengthened

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which helped in Non-cooperation movement.

However at the same time acceptance of Separate electorate led to the development of two nation theory (later) & became the roots for partition of country post independence.

The Lucknow Session is thus a very important movement in Indian history which propelled both the politics & freedom movement for than years ahead.

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5. Reforms initiated by the Justice Party became a model for social affirmative action in the country. Comment.
जस्टिस पार्टी द्वारा आरंभ किए गए सुधार देश में सकारात्मक सामाजिक कार्यवाही हेतु एक आदर्श बन गए थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Justice Party was established in Madras Presidency post 1915 by T. Nair & Thyagraja Chetty with an objective of promoting non-Brahmin interests in country.

- Justice party hailed Brahmins of taking over jobs & political leadership places & overlooking interests of non-brahmins.
- They were against congress as they hailed it as Brahmin dominent party & thus boycotted Annie Besant led Home rule league & Gandhiji's Non-cooperation movement

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- To serve interests of non-brahmins they asked / demanded for separate ~~res~~ reservations for backward classes based on social background.
- Later under leadership of Periyar they ~~state~~ started Temple movement & self-respect movement for reducing brahmanical dominance & promoting equality in society.

Thus it was the efforts of Justice party & its leaders & their reforms which became a model for social affirmative action.

However they were also criticised to promote caste based politics even by non-brahmins (muslims etc.)

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as they served interests of specific classes.

Thus the contribution of Justice Party in demands of reservation, self respect & Temple entry movement is vital in social upliftment of country.

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6. War in the Korean Peninsula proved to be disastrous for Korea, a missed opportunity for the United States and a defining moment for China. Examine.

कोरियाई प्रायद्वीप में हुआ युद्ध कोरिया के लिए विनाशकारी, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के लिए एक खोया हुआ अवसर तथा चीन के लिए एक निर्णायक क्षण सिद्ध हुआ। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Korean war (1951-53) was between North Korea & South Korea but in greater picture was a part of cold war between communist & capitalist forces.

North korea was communist led & South korea was democratic under influence of USA. As North korea invaded S. korea, US & UN forces retaliated & went beyond the 39 degree channel (demarcated border) till Yale river (China - N. korea border) & captured N. korea.

China warned US & UN forces

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& in retaliation annexed Seoul, capital of S. Korea.

Thus ceasefire agreement was signed with 38 degree channel & political status quo.

Overall. Korean war had following consequences

- Korean peninsula suffered huge human & infrastructure losses & animity even exists ~~day~~ today
  - ↳ North Korea went into isolation with communist dictator.
- China gained the most as rising power under leadership of Mao Zedong & gained global attraction & position
- US was one of the biggest sufferer as it faced global criticism for

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Crossing line, perpetuating war & lost to communist state.

Korean Peninsule still suffers from the tension despite ceasefire agreement of 1953 & rising threat of nuclear war is a case of concern for global world today.

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7. The Munich Pact brought neither peace nor stability in relations between European countries, rather it turned out to be an act of appeasement that made war inevitable. Comment.

म्यूनिख समझौते ने यूरोपीय देशों के बीच संबंधों में न तो शांति उत्पन्न की और न ही स्थिरता, अपितु यह तुष्टीकरण की एक ऐसी कार्यवाही सिद्ध हुआ जिसने युद्ध को अपरिहार्य बना दिया। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Munich Pact, 1938 was signed between Germany (Adolf Hitler) & Britain & france for annexation of Czechsolvak by German forces. Britan & France hailed pact as historical & Pact for peace but it turned other way round.

The pact was a failures because..

- It encouraged fascist forces Nazi Party (Hitler) & Mussolini to go for further annexation → Poland was annexed next which led to war.

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- It was a policy of appeasement as Britain & France thought Fascist forces will check the spread of communism in eastern Europe

- The pact strengthened & gave rise to Hitler's popularity & his policy of Greater Germany - 3rd reich, which led to Germany further increase its naval & airforce fleet without hinderance

Thus the Munich Pact was not a pact for peace but was a pact with miscalculation by Britain & France as a measure to check spread of Communism & serve their vested interest.

The policy of appeasement not only

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increased confidence of fascist forces but also strengthened them geographically & militarily & made the world war-II inevitable.

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8. Explain how Gandhi's non-violent philosophy influenced Martin Luther King Jr.'s methods. Also discuss the contributions and accomplishments of King to ensure civil rights for all people regardless of race in America.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से गांधीजी के अहिंसावादी दर्शन ने मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर के तरीकों को प्रभावित किया। साथ ही अमेरिका में नस्लीय भेदभाव के बिना सभी लोगों के लिए नागरिक अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने में मार्टिन लूथर किंग के योगदानों एवं उपलब्धियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Martin Luther King Jr. was the central & most influential leader of American civil rights movement to abolish racial discrimination & demand of equal rights.

King was highly influenced by the non-violent & civil disobedience philosophy of Gandhiji & used them widely in his movements. He hailed Gandhiji as the greatest Christian born after Jesus Christ & his philosophy as the most practical & ideal way to solve racial problems in USA

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The march from Selva to montogemry was similar to what Gandhiji did in Civil disobedience movement, 1930.

He used Montogemry bus incident & promoted non-violent, & civil disobedience methods & constitutional means to protest against government.

Contributions of Martin Luther King

(1) He led to a mass uprising in ~~southern are~~ Southern American States against racial discriminations

(2) With his powerful oratory skills, he convinced masses for non-violent means of struggle & gained global attention which pressurised US government to given equality rights

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(3) His speach "I have a dream" became the motto of movement which is even today hailed as most powerful & influential speeches ever.

for his contribution King was awarded Nobel Prize for Peace which he truly deserved & is often hailed as "Gandhi of America". He experimented, used & established the Gandhian principles as live examples in front of world for global peace

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9. Apart from the linguistic reorganisation of states, the three language formula was an important part of government policy to address the language question in India. Discuss.

राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन के अतिरिक्त, त्रि-भाषा सूत्र भारत में भाषा की समस्या का समाधान करने की सरकार की नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग था। चर्चा कीजिए।

Post Independence, reorganisation of states was the biggest challenge infront of government.

The First State Reorganisation Commission under Fazal Ali recommended linguistic reorganisation of states which later served as policy for separation & creation of new states., which led to further linguistics issues-:

(1) medium of language {conversation} between state & centre
(2) medium of education
(3) Constitutional directives to promote Hindi
(4) Issue of national language
(5) Fear among Souther states to prevent

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their languages.

To address above challenges in 1968, 3-language formula was introduced.

formula

① for Hindi Speaking States – English, Hindi & modern Indian language

② for non-Hindi Speaking states – English, Hindi & regional language

The idea was to sway away fear, promote Hindi as national language & simultaneously preserve regional languages as well.

However, 3-language formula suffered criticism as southern states opposed it stating Hindi as regional & not as national language.

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3- language policy though could not achieve desired objectives even exists today as a part of National Education plan & is used as tool to pacify the linguistics issues.

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10. Enumerate the measures for the welfare of Unorganised Workers in India. In the context of problems being faced by 'domestic helps', discuss the need for additional measures to safeguard their interests.
भारत में असंगठित कामगारों के कल्याण हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। 'घरेलू सहायकों' द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में, उनके हितों की रक्षा करने हेतु अतिरिक्त उपायों की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

~~More than 90% of Indian Workforce works in Unorganised Sectors (Informal work + Agriculture) & thus there welfare is a duty of state (Article -~~

According to labour bureau, Unorganised workers refers to workers working in establishments which have less than 10 workers or are self-employed. (Agriculture etc.). More than 90% of Indian workers are Unorganised workers.

Measures for welfare

① Pradhan Mantri Swablamban Scheme

② Labour identification number

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(3) Rashtriya Swasthy Bima Yojana.

(4) Skill development – PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana

(5) Rashtriya Rojgar Protsahan Yojana
↳ To encourage employer for formal employment via. 2/3rd of EPF contribution by government.

Domestic Help are the workers doing domestic household works. Labour bureau identifies 3.9 million domestic workers in India of which maximum are females.

Challenges & issues of Domestic Workers

(1) No Job security

(2) Not paid as proportional to work

(3) Exploited, Inhuman conditions of work

(4) Social stigma associated {reffered as Bai etc}

(5) Cases of harrasment & sexual offences against them.

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(6) Not counted under Employment Wage Act: | (7) lack of identity - no police verification

Thus additional measures are required.

- Mandatory registration of domestic helps via. employer with police
- covering them under Employment Wage act.
- Training of modern equipments etc.
- Providing free monthly health checkups
- Setting up minimum standards of work on lines of Hong kong, Singapore etc
- Quick resolution of Sexual offences & harassment cases.
- Use of Civil Societies/NGO's to take care of their needs & empower them.

Thus ~~multi~~ multipronged approach is desired.

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11. The manner in which the mentally ill have been treated in India suggests that policy measures alone may not be sufficient to address the challenges faced by them. Discuss.
भारत में मानसिक रुप से रोग ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के साथ जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जाता रहा है उससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि मात्र नीतिगत उपाय ही उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

WHO report states 4.3% of world's population suffers from ~~mental~~ mental illness & of which half of them resides in South Asia & thus is a case of concern.

India due to huge population pressure, poverty, Health issues, improper urban infrastructure, work pressure etc. is a center for mental illness patient & social stigma associated with mental illness further accentuates the cause.

The mental healthcare bill & National Health policy, 2017 tries to address the issues but the policy measures may

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not be sufficient as :-

① Spending of Mental health is 0.06% of Health budget which is inadequate

② Only 3 psychatrists per million is a huge mismatch of Doctors : patient ratio

③ Lack of adequate infrastructure at primary health centres.

④ Social Issues

- Social Stigma - mental illness perceived as black magic or prebirth sin

- Often viewed as medical illness & not as illness due to societal conditions

- Lack of awareness about mental diseases hurdles timely cure of issues

- Depression - in youths due to academic & work pressure.

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Thus to address above issues which exists both in structure & society merely a policy won't suffice & thus government has to created adequate interventions at both levels to solve the issues & eradicate mental illness.

Urbanisation in planned way is a solution to reduce work & depression related stress & should be adhered.

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12. Highlight the characteristics of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and discuss the challenges faced by them. Also enumerate the measures taken by the government to address these challenges.

विशिष्ट रुप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूहों (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups: PVTGs) की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं उनकेद्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are those tribal groups in which there is poor growth in development indicators & thus desire special interventions.

Characteristics of PVTG's

1. Isolated & secluded with low levels of urban development
2. High incidence of poverty, Health issues
3. Low levels of education
4. lack of communication etc.

~~Miit~~ Ministry of Tribal Affairs on regular monitoring basis has identified 75 such tribes in country.

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Challenges faced

(1) High health related issues
↳ Prevalence of Sickle cell Anemia in women

(2) lack of development – low education
– low political participation

(3) Increasing encroachment by non-tribals in their habitat area
↳ Increasing cases of crimes atrocities against them.

(4) Threat of extinction due to lack of communication

(5) Possess vital information related to natural medical therapies & ayurveda
– however language barriers hurtles the exchange on information.

Measures taken by Government

(1) Special Scheme for PVTG's

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- identification of PVTG's
- Constant monitoring & securing their interests
- State governments to take special measures fully funded by Centre

(2) Extension of Schemes for Tribes to PVTG's → Vanjeevan, Forest Rights Act, etc.

(3) The Pt. Nehru's "Policy of Tribal Panchsheel" is an pragmatic solution which idealises the interest of tribes as most vital component & thus should be followed in both letter & spirit.

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13. While suburbanisation is a common phenomenon in most urbanising countries, it is occurring at a relatively early stage of India's urban development. Enumerating the reasons behind this development, highlight the challenges it is creating for Indian cities.

यद्यपि उपशहरीकरण अधिकांश शहरीकृत हो रहे देशों में एक सामान्य परिघटना है, किन्तु भारत के शहरी विकास के संदर्भ में यह अपेक्षाकृत प्रारंभिक चरण पर में हो रही है। इस विकास के अंतर्निहित कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए भारतीय शहरों के लिए इसके द्वारा उत्पन्न की जा रही चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Suburbanisation refers to development of agglomerations around or in peripheral areas of Urban cities. ~~Suburban~~ With increasing demand & growth of cities, Suburbanisation is a common phenomenon but occurs at gradual pace.

However opposite trends are seen in India as it is occurring at an early stage. Navi Mumbai, NCR & New Raipur evidents the same.

Reasons for such development

① Lack of education, Job, health & infrastructure facilities in villages,

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& towns → leading to migration in Urban cities.

(2) Rising cost of land in cities forces people to live in outer periphery of cities.

(3) Unplanned development - lack of effective governance.

Challenges of such development on Indian Cities

(1) Affects Urban City planning as policymakers fail to guage the magnitude of influx migration

(2) Rising Chaos in traffic & Health facilities

(3) Development of Slums in cities - Poor Standards of living, unhygenic conditions & lack of planned development

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(4) Increasing poor-rich divide
- Ghettorisation (Gated communities)
- Increasing crime, rapes etc.

Thus early suburbanisation has varied impacts & challenges & thus has to be resolved by proper planning using migration data, & creating job, education, health & employment opportunities at village & town level. Rurban Mission can be vital in this regard.

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14. Various geographical and anthropogenic factors have rendered Brahmaputra Valley susceptible to recurrent floods. Discuss the causes and suggest suitable measures of mitigation.

विविध भौगोलिक एवं मानव जनित कारकों ने ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी को बारम्बार बाढ़ों हेतु अति संवेदनशील बना दिया है। इसके कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए तथा शमन के उचित उपाय सुझाइए।

Every year North Eastern Part of India suffers from floods due to huge inflow of water in Brahmaputra river leading to huge human & infrastructure losses.

Causes of floods

Geographical factors

① Heavy rains in area due to Bay of Bengal stream of South west monsoon & Himalayas

② Topography of region increases water flow & sediments into river

③ Water from glacier from tibet et. al.

④ Basin Topography of region & landslides

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Anthropogenic factors

① Habitation on floodplains & wetlands

② Creation of concrete roads & urbanization hinders seepage of excess water into ground.

③ Pollution & addition of solid waste chokes storm water drains etc. & causes dredging in rivers

④ Mining activities etc. affects natural checks.

⑤ Deforestation leading to soil erosion

Suitable measures are desired to check the menace

Measures

- Timely dredging & desiltation of rivers
- Ban on construction in flood plains & wetlands → restoring the same.

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- Creation of flood cushions, flood check walls, embankments etc.
- Massive afforestation to prevent soil erosion & landslides
- fence wiring of old rocks to prevent landslides etc.
- Ban on putting / dumping effluents in rivers
- Ban on pollution etc.
- Cleaning of storm water drains etc

Thus multipronged approach with wide citizen participation is desired for tackling floods.

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15. Give a brief account of Earth's heat budget. Also discuss how increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere effects it.

पृथ्वी के ऊष्मा बजट का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड की निरंतर बढ़ रही सांद्रता इसे किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है।

Earth's Heat Budget

Incoming insolation from ~~earth~~ sun get reflected by clouds & by ozone layer & thus only 50% reaches the earth surface which further gets absorbed & only ~~for~~ 15-20% gets reflected which gets trapped further due to prevalence of ~~glas~~ green house gases like ~~CO2, water~~ water vapour, carbon dioxide etc. & thus only 5% of the incoming radiation gets reflected back

Short waves gets radiated by earth as long waves which gets trapped in atmosphere

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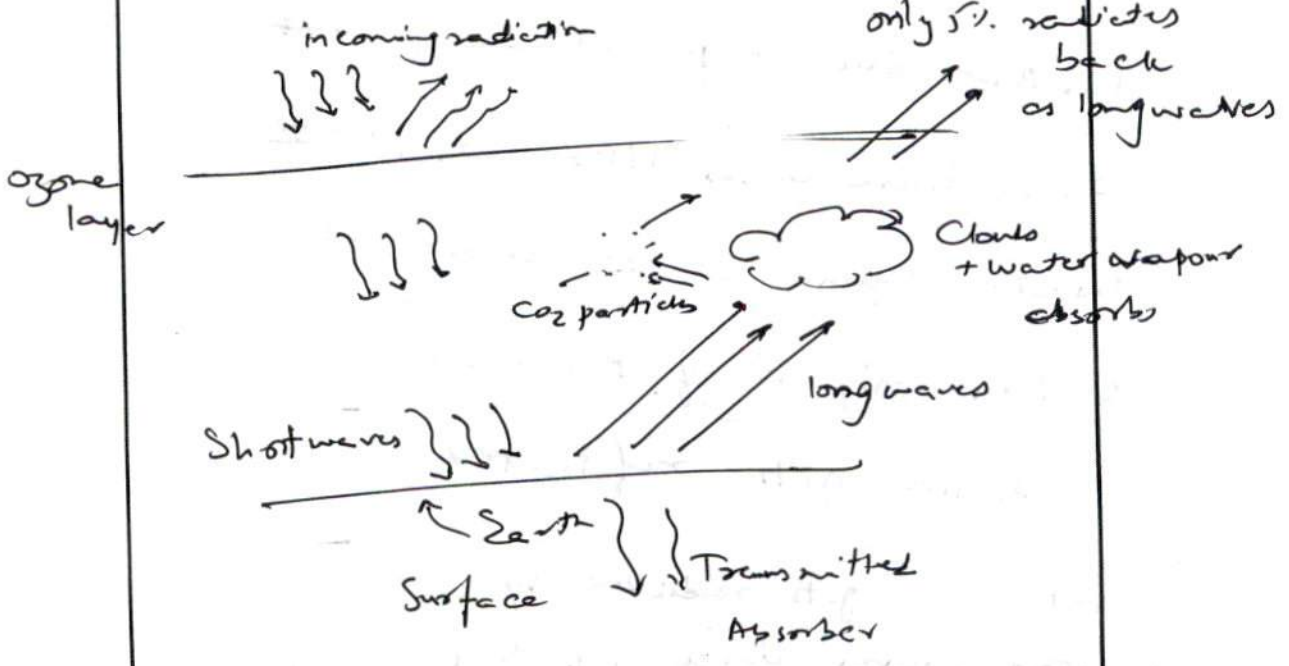
Increasing concentration of Carbon dioxide due to anthropogenic activities effect earth surface

— Green house gas thus traps the insolation & causes heating thereby increasing radiation temperature & leading to melting of ice & global warming which impacts negatively to earth's atmosphere



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16. Give an outline of the major geological events that have shaped the present drainage system of Peninsular India. Also, explain why peninsular rivers are unsuitable for navigation but facilitate hydroelectric power generation.

प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के वर्तमान अपवाह तंत्र को आकार प्रदान करने वाली प्रमुख भू-गर्भीय घटनाओं की एक रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिये । साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि ऐसा क्यों हैं कि प्रायद्वीपीय नदियां नौवहन के लिए अनुपयुक्त हैं लेकिन जलविद्युत उत्पादन को सुविधाजनक बनाती हैं।

Peninsular drainage pattern in India is characterised by non-perennial rivers, major rivers flowing from west to east & delta's at mouth of river.

Major ~~geo~~ geological events

- Creation of flood basalt plains by reunion island hotspots (non-antecedent)
  - ↳ Hard rock → thus not navigable throughout region
- Breaking of portion of western ghats → tilt towards east leading to flow from west to east

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- No glaciers & thus rely on rain water ~~for~~ → non-perennial.

- Huge siltation – leading to formation of deltas at mouth.

They are unsuitable for navigation because of (1) prevalence of hard rock magma & (2) presence of waterfalls which make them unnavigable

(3) Variability of water over months

(4) lack of adequate canals etc.

However presence of hard rocks & varied topography supports hydroelectric projects & no seismic activity unlike Himalayan region also supports hydropower plants.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Elaborate with examples as to how government policies influence the location of industries. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India to stimulate industrial activity in backward regions.

उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से सरकारी नीतियां औद्योगिक अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करती हैं। साथ ही, भारत सरकार द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

location of industries is influenced by Raw material availability, availability of Cheap labour, electricity, water, market etc. & as all above factors depends on government policies, thus location of industries depends too.

Influence of government policies on Industrial locations

- Tax holidays or Tax rebates
- Quick land Clearences, environmental clearences
- Ease of doing business via. good infrastructure, land to port connectivity

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- Autonomy in mining leases
- Open Acreage policy
- low Regulatory sprawl / cholestrol
- Eased labour issues - Retrenchment of workers etc.

All such policies impacts the location of industries & can be evidently seen in context of India as well.

Gujarat, Maharashtra, AndhraPradesh leads due to proactive government ~~policies~~ policies as one of the major reasons.

Steps taken by Government to stimulate industries in backward regions

- Tax rebates / incentives
- Cheaper rates lands & land acquisition & quick clearances

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- Ease in labour & environmental laws
- Creation of District Mineral Foundation to tackle issues of workers etc.
- Policies like H.E.L.P / Open Acreage
- Special focus on North East
  - Creation of infrastructure & food processing industries in NE states by developing R&D centres & declaring Sikkim as organic state to promote organic farming.

Government policies are vital in reaping out real potential of Make in India programme & evidents the critical role of policies in location of industries

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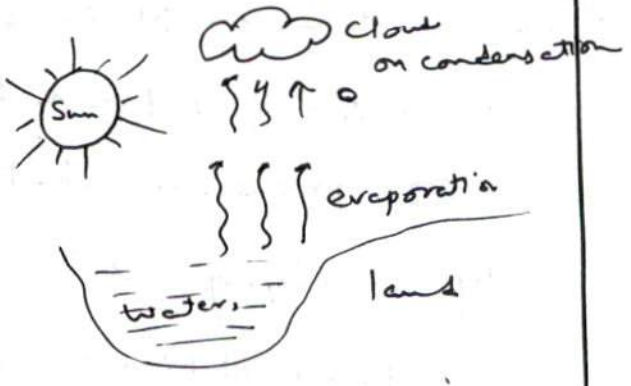
18. Explain, in brief, the process of cloud formation. Also, elucidate how clouds can help in weather forecasting.

संक्षेप में बादल बनने की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि मौसम के पूर्वानुमान में बादल किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Cloud formation takes place by process of Precipitation, transpiration, Evaporation & Condensation



Process

Water accumulated in rivers & ponds & in plants etc with suns rays gets heated & evaporate or transpirate which on reaching heights starts condesing leading to accumulation of water vapours into clouds

Thus it is

Precipitation & Accumulation → Sun ↓ → Evaporation & transpiration ↓ cooling → Condense to clouds

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Clouds formation & their qualitative estimation can help in weather forecasting

- Using layers of clouds, their shape, color etc. one can predict weather
- If the clouds are dark grey then they are rain-bearing clouds
  ↳ possibility of rain.
- if they are at very high level & white → Clear sky, no rain
- Cotton shaped Clouds (Cumulus) clouds at low level when growing big at fast pace → Chances of Thunderstorm in summer
- If rain bearing clouds are moving in horizontal direction in coastal areas → chances of cyclone

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- if clouds are stationary but in excess & white - thus will not rain but will be humid

Thus clouds can be used in qualitative estimation of weather & is thus very important component of weather forecasting.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The socio-economic and ecological consequences of soil degradation are far-reaching. Discuss. Suggest measures that can be taken to restore soil fertility and arrest soil degradation.

मृदा निम्नीकरण के सामाजिक-आर्थिक एवं पारिस्थितिक परिणाम दूरगामी प्रभाव डालने वाले होते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मृदा उर्वरता को पुनर्स्थापित करने एवं मृदा निम्नीकरण को रोकने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपाय सुझाइए।

Soil Degradation refers to soil erosion & loss of fertility of soil due to excessive farming, use of fertilisers & corrupt agricultural practices unsustainable in nature.

India suffers high from soil degradation & is a concern for national food security

Socio-economic consequences

→ Agrarian Distress - as crop yield decreases

→ leads to huge unemployment & migration of people

→ Urban Migration issues - Ghettoisation etc.

↳ Increasing Urban-rich poor divide

→ Feminisation of agriculture

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Impacts GDP of nation & macroeconomic indicators suffers instability
↳ High inflation, rising food prices

Ecological Consequences

- Soil Health degrades
- Turns land barren & fallow – Desertification of land
- Impacts biodiversity as dependent species faces threat of survival
- Eutrophication of lakes & waterbodies

Measures to restore soil fertility

① Soil Health Card Scheme
↳ Advise fertilisers as per the requirement of land
→ prevent ~~inadequate~~ excessive use of urea.
→ rejuvenation of soil health via. scientific methods

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Mixed Cropping - farming legumes & Nitrogen fixation periodically

(3) Organic farming

(4) Use of drip irrigation & fertigation technique for limited use of fertilizers

(5) Use of neem-coated urea

(6) Agro-climatic farming & Agroforestry to reduce soil erosion

(7) Connect farm to Research labs to promote scientific & sustainable agricultural practices.

Soil health is desired for agriculture good yield & attain objective of "doubling farmers income by 2022"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Development of island territories requires a careful balancing of environmental and tribal concerns with exploitation of economic potential. Elaborating on the threats faced by island territories of India, comment on the recent measures proposed by the government regarding their development.

द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु संभावित आर्थिक क्षमताओं के दोहन के साथ ही पर्यावरणीय एवं जनजातीय चिंताओं के मध्य विवेकपूर्ण संतुलन की आवश्यकता है। भारत के द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले खतरों को विस्तार से बताते हुए, उनके विकास के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रस्तावित उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Island territories of India - Andaman & Nicobar Islands & Lakshadweep are ~~mark~~ marked by

- High Biodiversity
- Huge economic potential — Deep sea ports — Tourism
- Prevalence of Tribal populations (PVTG's) — Jarawa, ong tribes etc.

Thus development in such areas is of huge concern as it has to balance between the above 3 criterion.

Threats faced by island territories

① Threat of extinction of tribes & bio diversity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

due to

- Developmental activities
- lack of communication from external world. (Connectivity)
- prevalence or incidence of health epidemics

(2) Climate Change & Global warming

- Rising sea level - a case of concern
- Adverse climate impacts flora & fauna & thus threaten endemic species

(3) Sea pollution & other polluting activities

↳ coral bleaching - Lakshwadweep is a coral Island

(4) Tsunami & Volcanic Activity

↳ 2006 Tsunami huge impact of A&N islands

Measures by Government of India

(1) Securing the interests of Tribals by providing PVTGs status & special

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schemes

(2) 2000 crore development plan for A&N islands for promoting economic activities by development of deep sea port

(3) Creation of 5 tourist beach destination - (Niti Aayog Document) by 2020 in Lakshwadweep.

(4) INCOIS Hyderabad - Tsunami Early Warning System - to mitigate losses

(5) Paris Climate Accord, Kigali Agreement to prevent Climate change

Neheji's Tribal Panchsheel policy along with economic development & international collaboration for Climate Change are vital in this regard

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	RAHUL JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	24773
Center	Old Rajinder Nagar (ORN)	Date	12/10/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

   अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीयकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

In a vibrant democracy, quick & efficient Judiciary is desired to maintain checks & balances. However Indian Judiciary is mired by following issues -

- Pendency of 3 crore cases
- Poor judge to peoples ratio - 17 judges per million
- Vacancy in Judiciary - due to non-uniformity across states
- Average pendency of 5-10 years.

Law commission's 14th report, Swaran Singh Committee's recommendation led to incorporation of All India Judicial Services (Art. 312) via. 42nd Amendment Act is often said to

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be panacea for above issues.

AIJS can be helpful as -:

- Present judicial recruitments are at state level which makes it non-uniform accross states
- Hassles of transfers & postings at lower district judge level → less attraction to people/youth from good bar background.

AIJS focusses on quality rather than quantity & will be effective in Cadre management at All India level like IAS etc. State wise uniformity in service conditions will be adhered & an outsider in High Courts with expertise can be placed.

However, it faces challenges

- Opposition from present ranks of lower judiciary as their service conditions will be hampered

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- Issue of language to outside judges & lack of understanding of laws of state
- Will face stiff resistance & non-cooperation from status quoist attitude.

AIJS is highly desired as present day needs of judiciary is to reduce pendency & quick decision making. An effort to make service attractive to youth is desired..

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2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Over 70 years Indian democracy has matured as evident by increasing voters turnout & social media participation however on the other hand inter-party democracy has turned more opaque.

Issues with political parties

① lack of intraparty democracy

- Tickets or selection of candidates based on his ascribed status rather than on acheived status
- Nepotism, family dynasty rule
- Prevalence of people with Criminal records at apex position
- "Biwi-Bahu-Beti" Brigade overshado-wing

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ground level female representation

② lack of transparency & accountability.

Consequences & fallouts on Indian Politics

① Caste & identity based politics has emerged.

② Grass root level leaders remains at lower levels - not the real representation

③ Sycophancy - leaders siding on party lines rather than people.

④ Father followed by Son as CM candidates

⑤ Swaying faith of voters as lack of development is seen

⑥ Increasing muscle & money power is seen.

Indian democracy will get mature and stable with simultaneous democratisation of party system.

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- RTI should be extended
- Financial transparency should be maintained
- Indrjit Sengupta committee & Dinesh Goswami Committee – State funding of elections should be introduced.
- Code of ethics for political parties is desired.

The recent reforms in Budget 2017-18 to clean electoral funding is step in this regard & appreciated

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3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

As in a developing nation like India, Government has a role of being a major player in various sectors, the role of a regulator increases to prevent conflict of interest & transparency in system.

However, over the years Regulatory bodies are created indiscriminately leading to overlapping of jurisdictions at various levels leading to everyone's authority but no one's responsibility & increase in pendency of cases & expenditure

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To minimise the negative impact the regulatory bodies are merged & obsolete ones are discarded to reduce overlapping & reduce expenditure. For instance –

Forward Market Commission (FMC) was scrapped & merged into SEBI.

However such mergers may do more harm than good.

- Merger may lead to increased burden on single regulator → will increase pendency of cases
- lack of expertise of single regulator may hinder efficient regulations
- may lead to lawlessness & thus evasion in certain sectors
- may increase political interference in terms of appointment etc. – loss of autonomy etc.

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Thus ~~both~~ what is desired is the rational merger of bodies in a way that efficiency, autonomy & expertise is not hurdled & simultaneously expenditure & overlapping gets reduced.

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4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

सुपरिभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता हैं, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Election Commission of India (Art. 324) is created by Indian Constitution to carry free & fair elections in the country.

Over the years ECI has emerged has a prudent regulator & effective & impartial body. However it faces multiple issues:-

- Vague laws & provisions in RPA 1950 & 1951 leads to indulgence of corrupt practices
  - ↳ Paid news not covered under electoral offence
- Also, appointment of CEC & other EC & lack of security of tenure of EC's inhibits its free & fair functioning

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- Lack of provisions which empower ECI to cancel elections in corruption cases etc.
- Lack of law for Social media illusage

Due to such issues ECI ~~ff~~ often uses wide power as stated by SC in CEC vs Gill Case, 1977 with broad interpretation of Art. 324, which ~~is~~ often criticised as activism & is not in spirit of rule of law

Thus for effective functioning & better conduct of elections following reforms are desired -:

- Paid news should be make electoral offence
- Enrich power of ECI to cancel election in case of corruption scam etc.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Amend Art. 324 to provide Security of tenure, disability post retirement to CEC & EC's
- laws have to be simplified so as to curb excessive interpretations.
- Make suitable laws to punish electronic electoral offences.

ECI should be given such powers in making electoral process transparent, & corruption free.

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5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुन: परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

Article 105 & 194 of Indian Constitution provides ~~power to~~ special privilages to member of parliament & state legislative assemblies so as to provide free & hassle free environment & efficient law making.

Collective privilage is provided to prevent the undue & offensive criticism of Parliament & Parliamentarians, & thus contempt power has been given which often remains a dead letter.

However, the recent case of Karnataka assembly putting guilty & 2 years of jail as punishment to two

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journalists highlights the abuse of the law. & ~~highlight~~ demands the need for codification of laws. & reexamining them.

The balance between Privilage & Fundamental rights are desired because

- Abuse or illusage of Privilages leads to violation of Art. 19 (freedom of speech & expression) of Individual as well as Art. 14 (Rule of law)

- Thus codification is desired so as to
  - draw a line to identify/aware what tantamounts to breach of privilage
  - ~~what~~ Restrain legislative overreach
  - will maintain balance with Fundamental rights.

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However codification of privilages may restrict Parliaments freedom to an extent as Breach of Privilage is a subjective issue & varies case to case basis.

"Dissent is a life blood of democracy" Said Dr. Ambedkar. & thus one should be fully allowed to express his/her dissent in a reasonable & fair manner & Parliamentarians should apply Self ~~restra~~ restraint to prevent the abuse of laws.

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6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Extrajudicial killings refers to killing of individual or a group without judicial directions. i.e. a state suo-motu killing someone without the directions of court which is a violation of Art. 14, 19, 21 of constitution.

Extrajudicial killing is against human rights conventions & is an act of unaccountability & lack of transparency & is breach of Separation of Powers

Armed Force Special Powers Act (AFSPA) has led to large number of extrajudicial killings, Simultaneously, death of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

people Undertrials (without complete judicial procedure) also tantamounts to extrajudicial killings.

The government's approach in extrajudicial killings is questionable -:

- Stating killings right on name of national security is arbitrary.
- The evidence, witnesses & state's statement varies.
- Rising incidences of lynching, mob justice etc. & government's failure to curb them highlights lacunae in approach

Judiciary approach

- Judiciary has taken an activist role and has bought AFSPA & extra judicial killings under questioning of law

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- In Manipur Extra Judicial killing case SC has ordered a high level enquiry to examine the cases.

Extrajudicial killings is adversive to democracies & should be stopped by proactive governance. Reforms in Criminal Justice System as recommended by Malimath committee is desired.

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7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 {रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016} को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Real Estate sector in India generated high ~~job~~ number of jobs was mired by number of problems -:

- Prevalence of black money in sector leading to inflated costs
- Builder-Buyer dispute which led to
  - trust gaps between stakeholders
  - ineffective & untimely service delivery
  - stalling of projects & rising buyer-builder dispute cases in judiciary.

Real Estate Regulation Act (RERA), 2016 tries to reduce & minimise the above issues.

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Features of RERA

- Mandatory registration of property & plan with regulatory authority
- 70% of funds has to be parked into "escrow account" by builder
- Responsibility of builder to maintain building till 5 years from date of possession
- Time bound ~~resolut~~ resolution (within 60 days) of disputes.

It will help in

- reducing cost as prevalence of black money will decrease
- will regain Builder-Buyer ~~tru~~ trust by bridging trust gap deficit
- "Escrow account" will prevent disbursal of fund.
- 5 years of maintainance will ensure

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minimum standards of construction.

This will revitalise consumer confidence.

However there are few challenges

→ Mandatory registration – may promote excessive regulations – hampers ease of doing business

→ High stamp duties still a case of concern

→ Dispute resolution authorities may face same fate as DRT's.

Thus reduction in stamp duties & enforcement of building code along with RERA ACT is desired in ~~sector~~ real estate sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.

जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Water being a vital component for sustenance is desired for sustenance, however vagaries of monsoon, receding of glaciers & misuse & unjudicious use of water has led to clashes between nations, states etc.

Governance issues → Water at present is a subject in state list & overall thus it depends on states for proper utilisation of same.

However lack of expertise, improper governance, varied laws at state levels has led to depletion of water & increasing use of ground water which is unsustainable practice in nations

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Bringing water into concurrent list

~~Positives~~ Positives

- will bring uniformity as centre will form skeleton law which states will adhere to
- will reduce inter-water state conflicts
- Mihir Shah committee recommended the same → stating this will increase better governance practices.

Negatives

- Being in concurrent list, states will still ~~follow~~ make rules
- Will be undoing decentralisation ~~which~~
- maynot be effective as still enforcement agencies remains the state (i.e. same)
- will not address supply & demand side issues

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Thus bringing water into concurrent list will not be panacea as further issues such as reduction in demand from agriculture, industries etc & supply side issues of rain water harvesting, watershed development. ~~should~~ are also desired

Thus, multiple reforms are desired to reform the governance issues related to water.

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9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

राजनीतिक कार्यकारिणी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

Political executive refers to those who are selected by electoral processes via. citizens while Civil Servants are selected on merit basis via. exams etc.

Potential Conflicts

① Political executive may try to go for populist measure while executive may vouch for rational one.

② Political executive may lack expertise on issues as compared to civil servants & thus differences may occur.

③ Political executives may demand excessive benefits while civil servant may abide by his/her conduct rules

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The major issues is political executives ~~sometimes~~ sometimes lacks patience to listen to advice of civil servants on other hand civil servants lack that attitude to work under local level leaders etc & thus conflict occurs

Political executives are elected by people & thus are answerable to them while Civil Servants reports to executives & thus follows anonymity principle towards citizens. Thus for Healthy working relationship between Political executive & civil servant desires

1. An impartial & unbiased opinion of civil servants
2. Acumen & Emotional intelligence of politicians to hear his advice & take

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decision

(3) Principle of anonymity should be adhered by civil servant. {except in cases of corruption}

(3) Civil servants are instruments of democracy & thus should not try to become institutions & on other hand political executive should have attitude to listen to free & fair advice of civil servants. Thus good governance can be attained

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10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.
सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

With the changing paradigm towards citizen centric governance, the role of 3rd party governance has emerged & NGO's have ended up playing a key role in governance.

Role of NGO's in Indian Politics

① As a Watchdog
- monitors political activities of parties

ex - ADR. reports the transparency & prevalence of black money etc. periodically
- keeps parties accountable & towards citizens.

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(2) Supplements political parties but never take part in elections

(3) Keeps democracy live between elections
↳ eg-: in gram sabha etc. playing vital role in proceedings etc.

(4) Criticises ill-works or lacunae in governance thus acts a constructive opposition

(5) The role of NGO's in Corruption free politics.
↳ Example-: The bill for inserting political parties as exception in RTI was widely criticised by NGO which pressurised government to delay the bill ultimately led to failure (2014).

(6) It complements, supplements, questions & confronts government.

(7) Citizen awareness heightened

(8) PIL → liberally used for political reforms

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NGO's have played varied & vital role in India politics. NGO's like ADR, PUCL, MKSS (RTI establisher) have created wide awareness among citizen & thus has led to development of new paradigms of governance & increased voters turnout.

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11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

Suburbanisation & Urbanisation are natural phenomenon in growth of nation However, the way duo have emerged in India has led to unplanned & Chaotic development of city. & has led to misgovernance in city.

Issues of governance in Indian cities

(1) Overlapping jurisdictions of multiple authorities + lack of interdepartmental coordination

(2) lack of planning with keeping magnitude of migration in mind (lack of use of effective data.)

(3) lack of financial autonomy to Urban local bodies

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(4) Lack of effective ~~for~~ manpower to carry out work

(5) Undue political interference ~~from~~

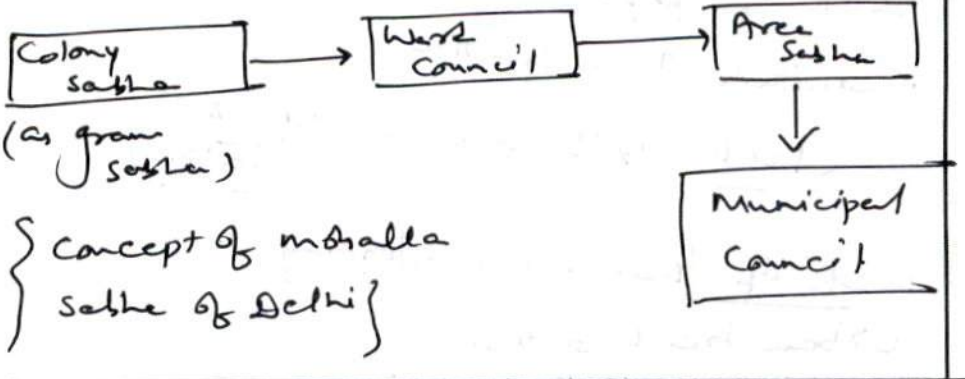
(6) Nexus corruption between leaders, bureaucrats etc.

All this along with huge influx of migration, issues of land clearance etc. hurdles developmental projects which hinders effective development of cities.

Reforms required.

ARC-2 has recommended (①, ②, ③)

① Setting up 4 tier structure.



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(2) Direct election of mayor to fix accountability of elected representatives

(3) Devolution of financial powers to ULB's — levy of property tax, Betterment tax etc. [Municipal bonds etc.]

(4) Scrapping & merging of parastatal bodies with undue political interference

(5) Stability of tenure to officers for effective decision making

(6) Planning based on data analytics

(7) Setup IInd Urbanisation commission to develop a wholistic plan for cities.

Indian cities needs to be made self reliant so as to acheive complete decentralisation & make them dynamo of sub-competitive federalism

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12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Recently, Maharashtra government drafted a bill to prevent Social boycott & ostracis-ation of people not adhering to societal norms.

Issues with Social boycott

- Used by Patriarchal society to establish fear among people to follow their old norms → violation of one's Right to life & liberty
- Social boycott is a punishment given by non-competent authority, thus evasion of judicial law.
- Violates one human rights
- Promotes old societal evils & discourages rational attitude in society.

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Over the years society in India has suffered from social evils & thus social boycott etc. should be abolished & thus treating social boycott as criminal is desired

However, it is difficult to identify the cases & prosecute someone in such cases.

~~Also, it is age~~

Also, law will suffer from implementation as attitude of people will not change & thus merely declaring it a social offence won't help & attitudinal & behavioural change is desired.

In a liberal & democratic society it is quite sad to bring law to

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repeale human rights violation but under the prevailing circumstances such laws are desired & appreciated. However, efforts to change peoples attitude & behaviour via. education etc. is desired.

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13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent NCRB data highlight 25% year-on-year rise in cases of Human ~~rights violation~~ trafficking & thus is a case of concern.

Reasons for increasing cases of human trafficking in India

(1) Porous International borders & prevalence of activities in ~~[illegible]~~ neighbouring areas.

(2) Prevalence of Poverty, Unemployment in India & neighbouring countries

(3) Lack of effective intelligence sharing to ~~[illegible]~~ curb the existing organised channels.

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(4) Presence of State actors & non-actors in the trade

(5) Demand → for Child labour – free & cheap labour
↳ for females as Domestic workers
↳ Sex rackets & Prostitution prevalence in cities.

The prevalence of organised crime channel & nexus corruption of such channels with Police, Politicians & other vested interests accentuates the issue.

Effective strategy

- MoU with neighbours for joint & coordinated patrolling at borders
- laser fencing etc. at border – Strengthen capacity of Border Security forces
- Intelligence & data sharing between authorities – NATGRID & CCTNS

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- Strengthen local level intelligence
  ↳ for instance :- SPANDANA in Andhra Pradesh.
- Stringent laws to curb Child labour,
- mandatory registration of Domestic labour with police
- National level Human Trafficking Cell should be established.

A multipronged strategy at National & international front is desired.

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14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

ASER's report highlighting the poor condition of school education with V^th class student not able to solve Class IInd problems directs us towards declining quality of School education

Problems with School Education

① lack of adequate qualified teachers.

② lack of teacher training mechanism

③ lack of timely periodic check on teachers teaching techniques etc.

Thus lack of pedagogy, lack of desired learning outcomes & lack of

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governance that ~~sp~~ supports innovative education system. highlights the issues in Indian education system.

Supreme Court constituted High power Committee (Justice Verma Committee) on Teacher education

Recommendations

- Create an effective desired learning outcomes matrix.
- Establish merit based teacher selection & recruitment system.
- Develop institutions for teacher training — Develop content for the same.
- Teacher training certificates & Clearence of certification exam should be mandatory for recruitment

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- Training should not be an one time affair rather it should be on periodic basis
- Create an effective regulatory board for teacher training
- Created a effective assessment board for periodic assessment of teachers classroom

The recommendations should be followed in letter & spirit to revamp the teacher training system.

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15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Section - 498 A deals with Domestic Violence against women. The Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, was incorporated in 1986 to prevent women from undue harrassment of domestic violence

Recent order of Supreme Court

- Over 96% of cases under 498A only 14.4% was convicted
  ↳ highlights increasing frivolous complaints & abuse of law.

Thus SC has recommended -:

- No arrest till family welfare cell (created by amendment to law) scrutinises the complaint & deem it fit to be

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filed as a case

Merits of Judgement

→ will prevent undue harassment of male due to frivolous complaints

→ frivolous complainant will be punished thus deters one from doing such acts

However this has also led to undoing of what women's movement in India were fighting for over decades.

→ creation of family welfare cell will delay the proceedings of case

→ Case under family welfare cell may not be taken with sensitivity as police may not be sensitive enough to deal with case

→ may lead to public shaming if denied to file case by FWC on wrong grounds.

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Thus the judgement of SC may hinder women to come out an speak against the cases.

To tackle frivolous complaints Vexatious & frivolous Complaints Act on lines of madhya Pradesh Government can be instigated rather than diluting the much needed Domestic violence Act.

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16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जारी है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व और संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Growing relations between India & United States (US) is accompanied by shared democratic values & convergence on bilateral & regional & global issues

Over the year, India - US relations Defence has emerged as major area of cooperation as evident -:

- Declaration of India as "Major Trade & Defence Partner" by US
- Creation of "India Rapid Reaction Cell" in Pentagon - 1st country specific cell.
- Given status equivalent to NATO ally
- Defence deal for procurement of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

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→ India - Japan - US trilateral
- Malabar Exercise

→ Indian forces participated in RIMPAC exercise

→ Cyber Security → US commited to safeguard India's Critical Information Infrastructure

→ Signing of LEMOA - agreement with BECA & CESMOA in progress.

Significance of cooperation

- ~~Increased~~
- Strengthened India - US relations
- Strengthening of Indian Armed forces Capabilities
- With LEMOA, India can now access US airstrips in Evacuation & in other cases etc.
- Exhibits India as growing military superpower with huge global & strategic interests

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Implications

- Highlights India's tilt towards USA
  ↳ Russia & China dislikes the same
- Rise of Russia - China - Pak axis.
- China seeing India as USA's major partner & center to Pivot to Asia & thus border disputes & bilateral relations may get hampered.
- may lead to ~~lost~~ geopolitical instability

India needs to balance on both sides

Its evergreen friendship should not be hampered by increasing relationship with USA & simultaneously bilateral relations with China should be maintained.

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17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

• Since its origin in 1945, United Nations has engaged itself in promoting peace & reducing wars & its peace keeping missions has played vital role in it.

India since its inception has been the biggest contributor in terms of forces in this missions & has been part of more than 44 MISSIONS so far. At present, India's forces to UN so far accounts to 18,000 troops & has been hailed by United Nations on multiple fronts as great act to attain global peace & stability

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Over the years the nature of UN peace keeping missions has changed.

During cold war era, they were engaged in reducing war. Korean War, Vietnam war etc. evidents the same.

In later years & post cold war, due to nuclear detterence & promotion of global peace, UN peace keeping missions work has changed from wars to defending & delineating borders to eliminating the terrorist forces.

Not only militarily, UN peace keeping missions works on health, education & development of war zones & India has been biggest contributor in this regards as well.

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18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India - Africa relations are characterised by shared values of freedom liberation from colonial era & facing same issues of poverty, health & development.

India's partnership with Africa is unique & mutual amalgam of developmental priorities of both regions.

Economic front

- $70 billions of trade with Indian private firms investing $35 billion in region → the salient feature is capacity development & generation of employment by hiring local youths. Thus an organic relationship.

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- Essar group acquiring Zico Steel of Zimbabwe is highest FDI in Africa evidents the same.

- Trielium '15-17 agreement between AARDO & India to build Capacity & Infrastructure in Rural areas of Africa.

→ Energy front
↳ 4th India - Africa Hydrocarbon summit 2016 → discussion on ONGC videsh extracting oil from African regions

Resource richness of Africa + Technology, Skill & Soft Power of India	⇒ Golden Arms of relationship

→ Global Governance → Entire Africa supports India's bid for UNSC & supports India CCIT on terrorism

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Indian government's measures

- $125 million → E-PAN initiative for tele-health & tele-education services
- $10 billion line of credit for Infrastructure development of Africa
- Supply of medicines & generic drugs to African nations
- African Students given special seats for education in Indian universities

India balances its national interest with African developmental interests & thus shares an organic relationship. The recent Asia-Africa Growth Corridor established the strength of relationship

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19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

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20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Present day International Relations are mired by 3C's - Culture, Commerce & Connectivity & Indo-Pacific economic corridor tries to address them.

Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor (IPEC) envisages to connect Indian & Pacific Ocean & thus South Asia, South-East Asia, Oceanic, West Asia & Africa. Asia-Africa Growth Corridor is a part of IPEC.

IPEC is desired

- Will enhance Konnectivity & trade between stakeholder nations
- Will bring stakeholders from varied geography at one table which are

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all developing in nature

- For India → will strengthen its reach in Indian Ocean
  → Development of Blue Economy
- Will help in achieving openness in Sea lines of Communication & reduce piracy etc.
- Will help in Checking spreading wings of China over Indian Ocean.
  ↳ Countour to Maritime Silk route & String of Pearls

Challenges to IPEC

- All stakeholders have varied interests thus consensus building may suffer
- Economic might of China & its present influence by bilateral relation may not serve purpose well.

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- lack of adequate infrastructure.
  ↳ Strait of Malacca is already busiest lines of communication

India along with Japan, Australia can make IPEC a reality. IPEC is desired for growth of African & Asian continent & will be a harbinger of change for stakeholder nations.